

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

*Our new feature, the weekly summary of events of serious import in or affecting Canada, has met with many expressions of approval, and seems to be particularly valued by that numerous element among our readers who send copies of the paper to former Canadians now living in other parts of the world. "The History of Canada, July 27-August 3" will again be found on Page four.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT showed a just appreciation of the relationship between his country and ours, when he pointed out on his visit to Quebec last week that it is impossible for Canadians and Americans to think of one another as "foreigners". There is a common quality of "North Americanism" which to a large extent overrides international boundaries, and which enables the man from Ontario and the man from Ohio to feel quite as much at home with one another as the former does with the man from Quebec and the latter with the man from Mississippi. What this common quality is it is extremely hard to define, and genuine foreigners—people who are really foreign to both the Americans and the Canadians—have the utmost difficulty in understanding it. To the German with his extravagant accent on racial characteristics it is almost meaningless, because race enters into it so little. The Frenchman can do better, because he can understand a passion for ideas and ideals, and "North Americanism" is largely a matter of ideas and ideals, some of which are distinctly French origin. The other English-speaking peoples, some of whom are beginning to be almost as much influenced by American ideals in the arts and literature as we in Canada are, have an increasing realization of what "North Americanism" stands for and what its influence is bound to be in this British Dominion. But the chances are that nobody really understands it except the North Americans themselves, of whom President Roosevelt is a first-rate example.

To a good many European nations a foreigner is somebody whom you must hold yourself ready to go to war with. An American is not quite that even to the British of Great Britain; and he is certainly not that to a Canadian.

### PLEASE STAY IN ALBERTA

WE do not always find it possible to be enthusiastic about the causes advocated by the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, but we are glad to extend to one of its latest ideas our cordial and energetic support. It has recently been reported that King Edward is contemplating making a gift of his famous Alberta ranch (which incidentally is in some danger of finding itself in the middle of a busy oil field) to the Fairbridge Farm School, the admirable institution which trains English boys for agriculture in Canada and Australia. The Toronto paper makes a "humble appeal" to His Majesty to continue to own and operate these six thousand acres, on the ground that "it means much for this Dominion that he owns a stretch of land here" and that this ownership "is a valuable link with the Motherland and the rest of the Empire."

We think that this view of the matter will appeal very strongly to Canadians, whose personal affection for the Monarch has undoubtedly been enhanced by their feeling that he is a fellow-citizen with themselves. It is true that the ownership of property in Alberta is at the moment only a qualified blessing. We cannot quite see His Majesty, or even his agent in Alberta, entering into the covenant proposed by the Alberta Government—though we recognize that he is as much the head of the Alberta Government as of the Dominion and British Governments—and promising to exchange as much of his Canadian currency income "as is convenient" for Alberta credit and to make no claim or demand for payment of Alberta credit in Canadian currency. On the other hand, if his ranch fails to sign this covenant, we greatly fear that it will find itself the object of some persecution by the Alberta Government and by the political organization of the Prophetic Bible Institute. But we think we can assure His Majesty that the Canadian people as a whole, and even a very large number of the people of Alberta, have little sympathy with this kind of economic parochialism even when practised under the guise of benevolence, and that it is not likely to last very long or to get very far in the lovely Canadian Province on the eastern slopes of the Rockies.

### A WORD IS NEEDED

IT IS extremely unfortunate that the remarkable shift which has taken place in the connotation of the word "Empire" (at any rate when applied to the British nations) there is a possibility that its revival by Italy may shift it back somewhat; has not extended to the adjective "Imperial". The latter word still retains its aroma of autocratic power and magnificence; and it is a vague recognition of this fact that has led many writers to employ the noun "Empire" as an adjective in the sense of "relating to the Commonwealth of Nations" rather than the adjective proper, which while appropriate in form is entirely inappropriate in suggestion. We may note that the tendency to use nouns as adjectives is very strong in twentieth century English, and is not one of its most admirable features.

An intelligent correspondent urges us to start a campaign to ban the use of such phrases as "Empire trade" and "Empire pacts." We should be delighted to do so, if our correspondent would suggest an adequate substitute, but we feel that "Imperial" is



"CO-OPERATION," the Weekly Prize Photograph, by Arthur Turner, Box 503, Rossland, B.C. (Ensign Popular Reflex, Aldis F4.5 lens; 1/25 second at F5.6, SS.Pan film, July, 4 p.m.)

impossible for the reason above stated, and the only other suggestion that we have heard is "Intra-Imperial," which is a dreadful word to pronounce owing to the collocation of vowels, and is disliked by Mr. A. P. Herbert for reasons which are obscure to us but which must be weighty since he is one of the most judicious authorities on contemporary English. In any event it would run serious danger of giving way in popular usage, for reasons of sound, to "inter-Imperial," which ought properly to mean "between Empires" rather than "between the members of an Empire." In these circumstances we feel that the right to object to "Empire pacts" is confined to those who have something better to offer, and until we come across somebody with something better to offer we shall not do any objecting.

### MANITOBA ELECTIONS

THE HON. JOHN BRACKEN has today (August 8, 1936) been Premier of Manitoba for exactly fourteen years, and although at the time of our going to press it is abundantly evident that he no longer possesses a clear majority of the elected members of the Legislature, we feel that we may reasonably assume that he will manage to continue to be Premier for at least some months more. He himself is not yet re-elected, for he sits for one of the two constituencies in which elections are held at a later date than in the rest of the Province. Fourteen years is a long time to hold power in these trying times, and even now Mr. Bracken has much the largest following in the Legislature, and it will require a combination of very diverse political elements to bring about his downfall.

The Manitobans elected to distribute their votes over no less than six different kinds of candidates, or even more than that if we bear in mind that all of the "Independents" who received substantial support in various constituencies are just as independent of one another as they are of everybody else. The utterly illogical nature of much of the voting is revealed by the fact that the distribution of the "second choices" of those who supported Mr. Stubbs with their first choice resulted in giving 2,107 more votes to the local Winnipeg Communist and 1,669 more votes to the local Winnipeg leader of the anti-Communist forces, ex-Mayor Webb, both of whom

were thus provided with seats in the Legislature. The Stubbsites apparently did not much care whether, provided Mr. Stubbs should be elected, the rest of the Legislature were Communist or Tory; and as a matter of fact we strongly suspect that they voted for Mr. Stubbs largely because they thought that the Legislature would be more fun with him in than with him out, in which they were almost certainly right.

The disposition to select legislative bodies with a view to their entertainment value is becoming more and more common, and may have something to do with their decline as serious administrative organs. However, if the same motive had anything to do with the election of several Social Credit candidates their supporters will certainly be disappointed; for experience at Ottawa has shown that Social Crediters are of all sad debaters the saddest and most wearisome. The presence of so many incoherent and impractical groups in the Manitoba Legislature is going to make anything in the way of vigorous and progressive government policies impossible, and we cannot refrain from hoping that a second appeal to the people may result in a more definite decision for either the more or less Liberal Brackenites or more probably the Conservatives. The newly elected members, however, are likely to try to stick to their sessional indemnities for as long as possible, and Mr. Bracken, who needs less outside support to carry on than any of his rivals, is a past master at conciliating people who are reasonably willing to be conciliated. The views of the voters are not likely to have much to do with this process; but we decline to grieve for them on that account. If they wanted their views to count they should have given their votes to parties which had a reasonable possibility of being able to govern.

### POETS LEAD THE WAY

CRITICISM of the Vancouver convention of the Canadian Authors Association last month seems to have been confined to the suggestion, emanating from the fictionists and essayists, that poetry loomed unduly large in the proceedings. This may have been partly due to the fact, to which we are sure nobody would take objection, that the poets themselves were

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### THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

JUDGING by the enthusiasm that greeted President Roosevelt on his visit to Canada last week, he's as good as re-elected.

Also, it isn't the heat that gets one down so much. It's the humor.

Another illusion gone. According to a New York police official, bullet-proof vests aren't.

The Germans are building a new fleet of pocket submarines. A glance at the state of Nazi finances suggests they should be called out-of-pocket submarines.

Democracy is safe in Canada so long as the only reason men go about in shirts is the heat.

A correspondent suggests that if the Spanish Fascists win the revolution they'll give their socialist enemies shirt shirft.

Great Britain is making extensive preparation against possible poison gas attacks but we respectfully suggest that a nation inured to pea-soup fog is immune to anything.

But in Russia, of course, time marches on.

Foreign Property Menaced in Revolutionary Spain.—Daily paper. Alas, our castles in Spain!

We're still waiting for a league of young people to form in the United States demanding their old age pensions now.

Liberals-Progressives Take Beating in Manitoba Election.—Daily Paper. According to an eye-witness, they're Bracken-blue.

Esther says she thinks the Spanish are very inconsiderate, staging a revolution at the height of the tourist season.

## PHILIP: CHILD OF GOD

BY EDWARD DIX

The author of this sketch is a Toronto writer, for some years on the staff of a local daily, and now engaged in the production of short stories. He is a native of Martinique in the West Indies, but spent most of his youth in the British island of Saint Lucia, where he acquired the intimate knowledge of the Negro race which he is now putting to use in his stories and in such sketches as this.

IN THE news room of a New Orleans newspaper one morning ten years ago was written a short story which has since become famous, but when I read it that morning it seemed to me only that Roark Bradford was being blasphemous again in imagining God as an old Southern gentleman with a crown that slipped over one eye and smoking a ten-cent cigar.

The story was called "Child of God" and so much for my opinion of it at the time, won the O. Henry Memorial prize as the best short story of 1927. It was Roark Bradford's first story and marked the beginning of his literary success. In "Child of God" he crossed, as it were, the boundaries of that black and fantastic Biblical heaven which he discovered later in all its fulness in "Ol' Man Adam and His Chillun", the book which Marc Connelly made afterwards into "Green Pastures."

I knew Roark Bradford well. He was night editor of the *Times-Picayune* when I was a cub reporter and I lived with him while he was writing "Ol' Man Adam and His Chillun" in a dark and damp apartment with a narrow balcony from which you looked out across Place d'Armes to the Spanish front of old St. Louis Cathedral and its three spires. Those were the days when the Vieux Carré—the ancient French Quarter of New Orleans had gone literary, when Sherwood Anderson, his novel "Dark Laughter" done, lived next door and two streets away were William Faulkner, Olive LaFarge, Carl Carmer, with "Stars Fall on Alabama" still to be written, Lyle Saxon and the poet John McClure.

ON THE night desk of the *Times-Picayune* Roark Bradford kept track of the murders and hijackers' feuds of New Orleans and hated being night editor. He wanted to write for himself. One night, coming home from a revival meeting in an African Methodist Episcopal Church, he began telling me the wildest Bible stories, saying that this was the kind of thing he wanted to write. Roark Bradford's accent was always as negroid as anything heard on Saratoga Street. We used to call him "ol' Uncle Remus." Still in his thirties, a small, dark-haired Southerner, plump from too much Creole cooking, he was as gentle as a cherub until a cub reporter fell down on a story, when he could be as menacing as "de Lawl" with a thunderbolt. Every night we went to work at six o'clock, returning home early the next morning at a time when the night life of New Orleans was getting gay, and when I seen Roark Bradford in those days the Red Dot Café and Philip came as vividly to mind as the *Times-Picayune* building on Lafayette Square.

The Red Dot Café was without doubt the toughest speakeasy to be found on any street corner in the tenebrous district of New Orleans during prohibition. Its walls were plastered with Coca-Cola posters but in the bar-room you drank Cuban cocktails and whiskey sours and the deadliest drink was known as pink shrimpy. It stood directly in our way home, as Mrs. Bradford used to remark bitterly, and Roark Bradford could never pass its doors without looking in to hear Philip sing and play his guitar.

PHILIP was a dissipated little Negro with a shiny forehead and enormous feet whom Roark Bradford thought the most marvellous thing outside of Heaven. He sat in a corner of the bar and sang bawdy ballads like "Sister and Water" and "Frankie and Joanie" and "Kelly's Love." No matter how drunk he was his singing was rich and clear and his long black fingers plucked amazing chords out of his old guitar. White men drinking at the bar tossed him nickels and treated him to home-brew beer which he drank from a tin cup, but as soon as Roark Bradford and I walked in he would take his guitar in one hand and a large brass spittoon in the other and follow us into the back room of the Red Dot.

Here Philip sang all the old spirituals that Roark Bradford liked to hear. Philip was so black that but for his shining teeth he was indistinguishable in the darkness that the Red Dot had contrived to make with shaded lights and red plush curtains. At first he was shy of the songs that he had learned to sing at camp meetings along the shore of some forgotten bayou, that kind of singing he used to tell Roark Bradford reproachfully, was for church folks, and he was puzzled that a white man like Bradford should know the songs so well. Conscious of our attention as of the pink shrimps at his elbow, his voice would rise above the drunken din in the bar-room and the pianola that strummed lowdown Southern blues.

Philip sang  
It's me, it's me, it's me, O Lord  
Standing in the need of prayer  
He sang

Methodist, Methodist, 'til I die,  
Methodist 'til I die,  
I'm gonna stay on de Methodist side,  
Gonna die on de Methodist side

He sang "Lil' David, play on yo' harp," and "Mary, don't yo' weep, don't yo' mourn," and

Ev'ry time I feels de spirit  
Moving in my heart I will pray,  
Ev'ry time I feels de spirit  
Moving in my heart I will pray

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# "YES, THEY TALK, BUT THE MONEY IS WITH GODBOU"

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

**I**CIT, in Gaspé.

The hills are behind Icit. The sea is in front. Twelve fishing boats go out, on each good night, from the shelter of its little quay. Against the sandspit that guards Icit Bay long waves fall thundering even on the stillest days. If the wind blows strong from the east, rollers smash in foaming riot all down the crescent of shore from Cap Foi Light to Grande Anse, spray flies in hurrying wisps through the fir trees on the sandspit, and no fishing boats go out when evening comes.

On such days Icit Bay is untroubled save by the young and hopeful fisherman from New York City who spends his waking hours, salmon rod in hand, plunging among the shallows where the tide runs swift at the bay mouth. The young fisherman has been trying for a month to catch one of the salmon that pass up Icit Bay on their way to the spawning on the River of the West. He has not caught one. Though, on misty mornings after rain, salmon leaping in three-foot arcs of silver above Icit Bay make a pleasing background for him and his salmon rod, the young fisherman has not caught one yet.

**T**HIS salmon run is almost over now and the children of Icit have tired of walking a mile to see the fishing stranger and gone back to their strawberrying. But still the young fisherman from New York City goes out each morning with a new supply of flies to catch a salmon. Still his wife goes with him to hold the gaff and the other rod, in case. Still the *chômeurs* of Icit sit at ease on the railway embankment through the long hours to watch the visitor lose his flies and his temper and get his boots full of water while the sunlit mists lift from pale-tinted hills, green island and whitewashed farmstead. And still, just beyond his last cast, the leaping salmon rise one by one clear of the ripples of Icit Bay to hang each one in air for a bright eternal moment before it falls back with a tail-thwack that resounds even above the curses of the young and hopeful fisherman from New York City.

It is a beautiful little place, Icit in Gaspé County, and entertaining enough. When the salmon fishing palls there is politics. All Icit that is not sitting on the railway embankment or gone *aux forges* will talk politics, for the election is at hand and Mr. Duplessis is come from Quebec already and Mr. Godbout is to come. Icit does not talk politics as Quebec City does, but in a manner oddly detached, as though the fate of parties and leaders were no great matter but a small affair already decided and done with, so far as Icit is concerned.

**N**EVERTHELESS, when the leader of the Union Nationale, Mr. Duplessis, came with assistant orators to Icit the other day all the world was in the full field beside the closed pulp mill to cheer him. If the cheers were rather courteous than impassioned the blame is neither on Mr. Duplessis's oratory nor on Icit's goodwill. The pulp mill has been

## TO A CALLOW ADMIRER

BY HELEN SANGSTER

**Y**OU do your best to charm me, but  
Regrettably I state,  
I don't find you magnetic; just  
Humidavieudate!

Not dry behind the ears.

closed for four years now, and of eighteen hundred townspeople of Icit more than a thousand are on relief. As for the fishing, for two hundred and thirty-eight pounds of codfish the fishermen of Icit are paid two dollars. As foundations for ardent faith in any politician, even Mr. Maurice Duplessis, four vines in relief and twoscore-and-a-half codfish are not the best.

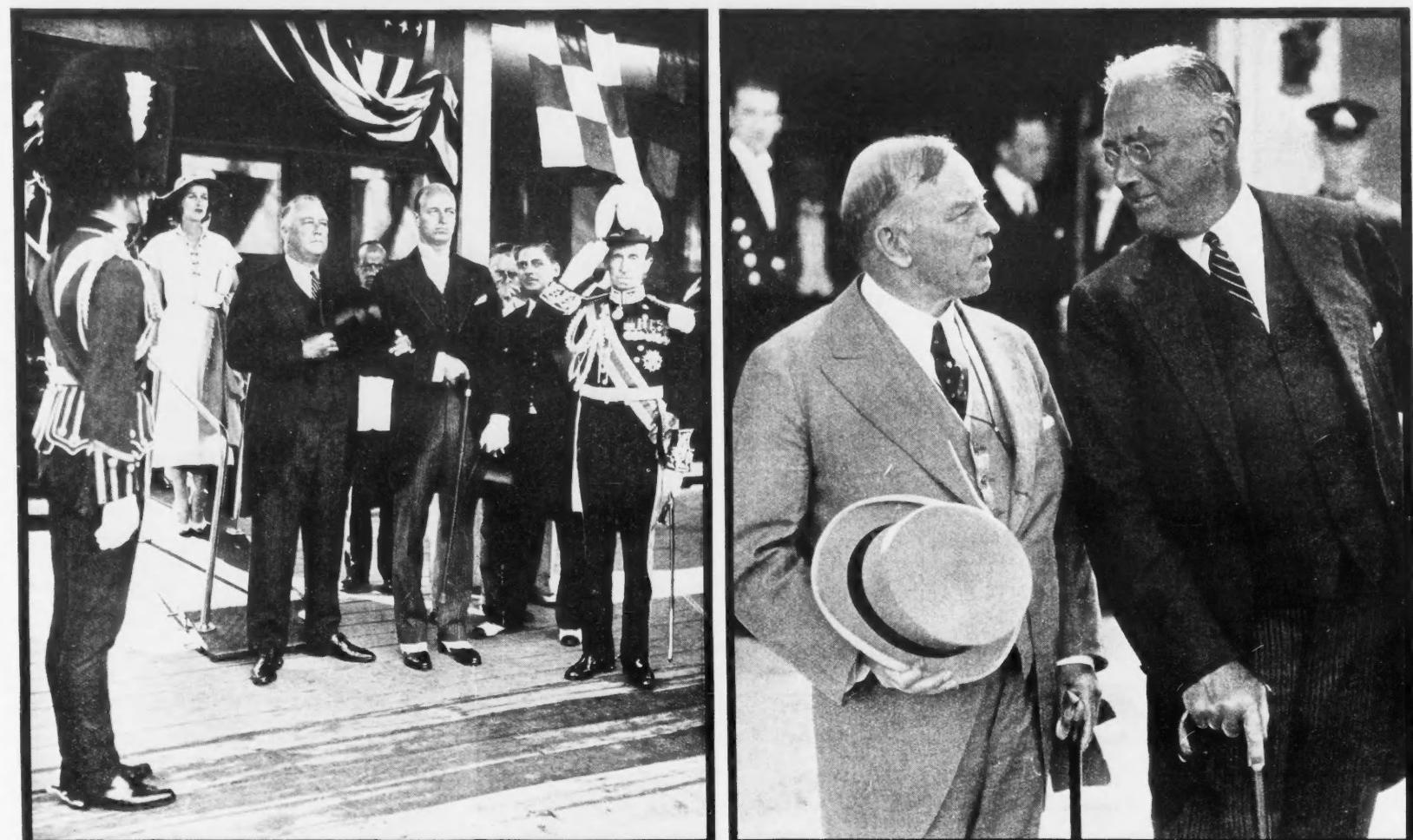
Yet, though it has latterly been fed too many promises and too little of anything else but codfish, Icit is still the pleasantest-mannered town in Gaspé, which is to say in Canada. It likes visitors. Apart from elections and whiskey smuggling they are the only initiating sources of ready money that it has known since the pulp mill closed. It likes visitors; it likes them to be happy, and it sets itself to make them so, ignoring with fine courtesy the circumstances that by all local standards most of its guests are cruder than jooks.

**T**HUS the zephyr on the railway embankment watches but does not mock the hopes of the young fisherman from New York City. Thus the strawberry pickers of Icit pause in their pursuit of *trèfles sauvages* at eighty cents a gallon, hulled, to offer nosegays of wild roses, and handfuls of berries, and say advice on picking to aliens and amateurs in their midst. Thus, when Mr. Maurice Duplessis, leader of Quebec's Union Nationale, came last week to speak in Icit, all the world was on the rocky hillside beside the cold pulp mill to cheer him as, beyond doubt, all the world will be there next week to cheer Mr. Adelard Godbout. And why not, since cheers make visiting politicians happy? Icit likes to have its visitors happy.

For that distinguished visitor, Mr. Maurice Duplessis, leader of all the Union Nationale save Lacroix, Gouin and Morin, Icit prepared a platform adorned with tinsel bannières to supplement the cheers. The loud-speaker beside it came with the orators and went away with them, but Icit and Grande Anse and Cap Foi among them supplied the practised cheerers whose double task was to ensure volume in applause for National Union and Mr. Duplessis that took the air waves, and duly to point the oratorical scorn of every reference to Premier Godbout with an echoing "Bou'bou'booo-oo."

It is said that Bou'bou'booo-oo! as a battlecry has altogether replaced last November's "Chou d'Tasch'ou'" in the favor of Mr. Duplessis' cheerleaders. Chanted with proper scorn it is not ineffective or was not in Icit the other day. Yet neither battlecry nor native courtesy sufficed to make the citizens of Icit sing. Cheering for politicians is one thing, singing another, in Gaspé as in Ontario. The Icitois would not sing "Alouette". They would not sing "Il a gagné ses épaulettes". They would not even sing "O, Canada!" for Mr. Maurice Duplessis.

There is profound pathos in the sight and sound of a dozen unmistakable politicians gathered



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN CANADA. History was made when President Roosevelt paid an official visit to Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, at Quebec. It was the first time that a president of the United States had greeted a head of the Canadian Government on Canadian soil. Left, Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President, James Roosevelt and Lord Tweedsmuir. Right, President Roosevelt chatting with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

—Photo copyright by Nelson Quarrington.

around a microphone on an insufficient platform in the midst of a large, indifferent landscape singing "O, Canada!". Nor does the presence in the middle distance of several hundred dead silent and cold sober natives of the landscape lessen the sadness of the scene. In Icit the other day so heavy was the oppression that even the loud-speaker's attendant chorus fell silent. Amid the bunting and the bieu-venues, Mr. Duplessis and the lesser visiting patriots were left thinly apostrophizing their fathers' land of old all unaided by local talent.

With that, the worst was over. A couple of dozen cheers for Duplessis and Union Nationale, a couple of dozen seething references to Mr. Godbout ("bou'bou'booo-oo") a couple of hours of preliminary oratory by preliminary orators and the people of Icit were warmed and ready for the speaker of the day.

**M**MR. MAURICE DUPLESSIS spoke. Mr. Duplessis is a pale, plump gentleman with a fine sonorous voice, well-oiled hair, a large nose and a vocabulary of sibilants even more large. He beats his breast rather too often and too fervently to inspire confidence in a non-Gallic electorate. But to every race its own rhetorical tricks. Shall a citizen of the native place of Mr. Denton Massey's swelling vox humana presume to doubt the sincerity of the hand that returns with such notable regularity to thump the upper left waistcoat pocket of the leader of Quebec's Union Nationale? No. No more than can be helped.

Leaving out the gestures and their verbal equivalents, the speech of the Union Nationale leader boiled down to little. Mr. Duplessis assured the voters of Gaspé that he would continue while his heart beat to pursue the Robbers of the Régime Taschereau. Godbout "bou'bou'booo-oo?" that he would not cease while he breathed to do battle for the people against the "Trustards". He assured them further that the first cars of a Union Nationale Government would be a better price for Gaspé and the opening of the pulp mill at Icit had assured himself lastly that the electorate of Icit had too much intelligence to credit the election promises of Mr. Godbout ("bou'bou'booo-oo").



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Lord Tweedsmuir passing through the streets of Quebec.

—Photo copyright by Nelson Quarrington.

THAT was about all. Next week is Mr. Godbout's turn in Icit. But he will get no good but cheers by coming here, so it is said on Icit Quay and among the *chômeurs* those who are not sitting on the railway embankment watching the fisherman from New York City. It will do Mr. Godbout no good, they say, because the time for change has come. They say it without heat, for the most part, speaking as of a thing that does not touch them. Mr. Taschereau had too many friends, they say. It is known that Mr. Godbout has had the friends of Mr. Taschereau. How is it known that he will have them no longer? Mr. Duplessis has no friends, yet. To change is best. Duplessis will win.

## PHILIP: CHILD OF GOD

(Continued from Page One)

**A**ROUND us moved the underworld of New Orleans—a curious background to a spiritual. Men with lean faces and revolvers at their sides leaned against the bar and drank silently; a policeman looked in, twirling his night-stick; a sailor lay across a table in a drunken sleep; slim young men with shining hair and tight-fitting clothes played dice in a corner; a quarrel arose, a knife flashed, a burly, bald-headed fellow appeared from behind a curtain and threw them out; across the bar the bartender rested his immense body and winked humorously all down one side of his face; a police patrol wagon rattled by and everyone rushed to the door to see; women, come from behind their green shutters in the dark houses on Dauphine Street, sat in the booths, the red curtains parted, and appraised the market; blonde and rose-lipped, Ruby Lee came in and sat with us.

Philip sang and I saw the South as Roark Bradford has shown it to me dark, troubled, and immeasurably pathetic. I saw the Mississippi and its longshoremen, their naked flanks (as I once heard Sherwood Anderson say) like running horses, their red kerchiefs scattering a gay light in the shadowless day. I saw in the gold of a Southern afternoon the

flat monotony of green bayous, grey cabins along the railroad tracks, the floor swept, the bedspread shining; little negroes dancing in the dust under a street lamp; brown girls with expectant eyes in the doorways of dark streets; the calm of Saratoga Street on a Sunday afternoon; Black Liza cooking shrimp and rice for dinner, and Matilda, our maid, who, seeing me lying naked in bed one hot morning, said, "Ain't yo' shamed of yo'self, yo' wicked chile?" I saw a negro boy waiting at dawn to be hanged in the parish prison; negroes crowding around the dealer in a fan-tan game; a funeral that once went marching solemnly to the cemetery and came back strutting to "It Ain't Gonna Rain No Mo."

**T**HAT there was one song that Roark Bradford liked particularly to make Philip sing. It was called "Titania."

When dat big Titanic sink down in de sea  
All de brass bands played, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."  
Out on de deep blue ocean de people sleep  
In a cold, wet cradle, three miles deep.  
It's yo' las' trip, Titania.

It is the song that Roark Bradford's "Child of God" sings in Heaven to the accompaniment of lil' David on his harp before the throne of the Great Lord God.

Philip was the "Child of God." It was Philip who went to Heaven and flew up and down and around on his wings, crying, "Doggone my hide, dis is something like!" who recognized God "by the carefree tilt of his huge, bejeweled crown almost hiding one eye and by the angle at which his ten-cent cigar was cocked."

It was this drunken little negro who helped Roark Bradford to compose his beautiful spiritual in prose, and colored and informed his mind to realize the black paradise in "Ol' Man Adam." I can see Philip, frightened and penitent, sitting on the mourner's bench as the preacher thunders over him. In the black multitude that "de Lawd" leads out of Egypt into "de Primus land" it is Philip, a little drunkenly, who is singing softly to his guitar, as he used to sing in the back room of the Red Dot Cafè.

They nailed His hands  
And they rivet His feet.  
And the hammers were heard  
In Jerusalem street.

## PHOTO COMPETITION

The winner of the Weekly Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photographic Competition is Arthur Turner, Rosland, B.C., whose entry, "Co-operation," appears on the Front Page. The Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar each go to Dr. C. Alvin Snell, Medical Arts Building, Toronto; Francis J. Wilson, 111 Eighth Street, Saskatoon, Sask.; and Gus Bok, Gananoque, Ont. The prints of these competitors will be reproduced in this or a later issue.

No entry fee, coupon or other requirement is necessary in Saturday Night's Summer Photographic Competition. It is open to all. A prize of Five Dollars is awarded weekly for the photograph which the Editor considers most likely to interest readers when reproduced in these columns. It is advisable that prints should be larger than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in., for reproduction reasons, but they need not be mounted. No prints can be returned.

# DANGEROUS SCHOOLS

BY A. M. MOWAT

*A further letter of Lord Chesterfield to his son travelling in America.*

My dear Boy:

THANKS for your entertaining letter on the spread of socialism in the public, or should I say private schools of Canada. I had often heard of course of Upper Canada College; who indeed has not? It is justly famous here. Some of the others, however, seem to be less known here, and I presume they are recent though no doubt worthy foundations which have not yet acquired the prestige and mellow traditions of their great exemplar and prototype.

I was much impressed with what you wrote concerning the liberalizing and humanizing influence which the teaching in these schools is having on our young Colonials, so much so indeed that I took the liberty of reading it to Lord Vulture. In spite of his immersion in international finance, or possibly because of it, he keeps a watchful eye on educational trends among the well-to-do bourgeoisie, and I felt confident that he would be irritated and alarmed at the nature of your observations. Nor was I disappointed. I have seldom succeeded in putting him in a worse temper. He simply could not contain himself.

"Chesterfield," he broke out, "that boy of yours is a fool. Such schools as this Upper Canada College, of which he speaks so highly, are a standing menace to every principle that Buzzard and I are trying to uphold. What can be hoped from a Dominion where the sons of moderately well-to-do people are sent to institutions which at bottom are mere forcing houses of socialistic thought and practice? They are without exception saturated with doctrines which if not actually communistic are at any rate the very negation of Rugged Individualism. From the moment a boy enters their walls, he is taught that it is bad form to force himself forward. Courtesy, thoughtfulness, consideration for others, are held up to him as wholly admirable. It is drilled into him that he must consider the good of the school before his own personal advantage. At prize-givings and speech days little or nothing is heard of the best and quickest methods of obtaining wealth, but there is no end to platitudinous chatter about devoting one's talents to the service of the state or of one's fellows."

FAR from taking any pains to develop the child's natural acquisitive instincts, the teachers actually frown upon them. It is no uncommon thing for a young student to be severely reprimanded merely for making small money loans at interest to his school-mates. Is it any wonder that the childish mind becomes confused and a hate complex is set up towards banks and bankers which already is bearing evil fruit?

History in particular is abominably taught. The great names of finance and industry are either passed over in silence or disgracefully belittled, while the glorification of those persons who have spent their lives in primarily non-gainful activities is as nauseating as it is continuous.

THE same vicious tendency appears also in their games. One might almost think they had been chosen as a medium for socialistic propaganda. Cricket, football and hockey, their most popular pastimes, are all sports in which victory is impossible unless the individual submerges his own interest in that of the team. In short, a priggish, altruistic regimentation permeates and poisons the whole school atmosphere. I put it to you, Chesterfield, as a man of the world, is this the proper training for a high-spirited young fellow whose parents expect him to win his spurs in the wheat pit or on the stock exchange?"

MURMURED something consoling about the resilience and adaptability of youth, but he ignored me. "Nor," he went on, "is that the worst feature of such an educational system. If these boys were merely being trained in a manner which unfitted them to survive in the struggle for existence, I might be disgusted, but I would not be disturbed. The fact is, however, that these unconscious young socialists for by the time they leave their schools they are little better than too often find themselves, by reason of their parents' wealth and occupations, in positions where they can and do infect others with the dangerous doctrines from which they themselves are already suffering. I assure you, Chesterfield, that much of the deplorable social legislation on the statute books of the Dominion of Canada is

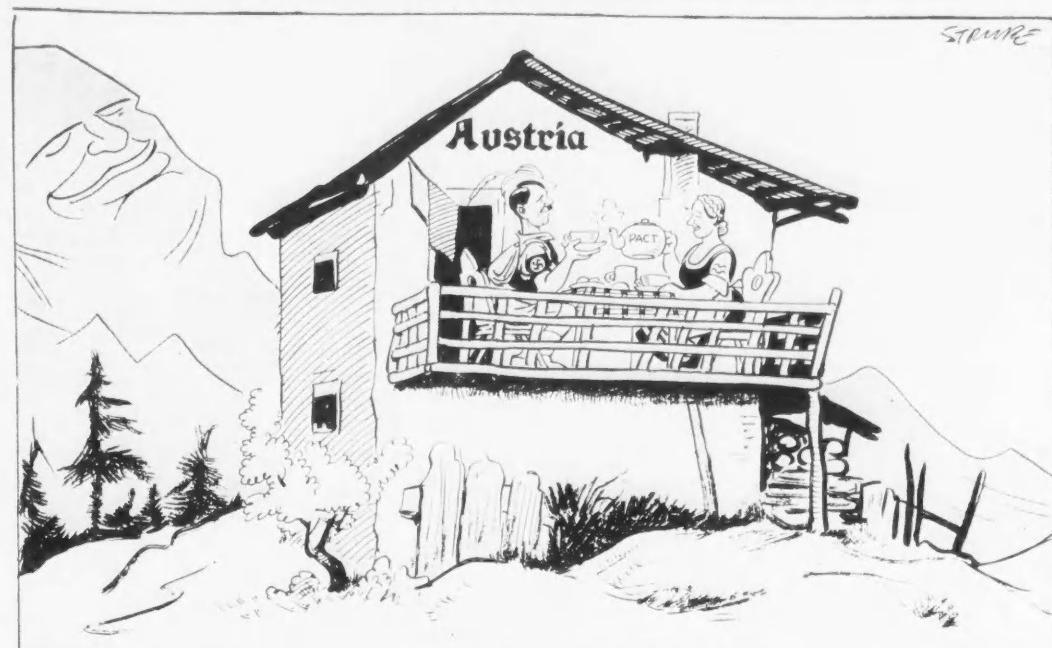
due to the half-hearted way it has been resisted by political leaders who in their school days were indoctrinated by these pestilential ideas, which in their minds have become inextricably confused with false conceptions of fair play and decency."

"Come! come! Vulture," I cried, "you are painting too black a picture. The system can scarcely be as black as you say, otherwise England would long since have gone to the socialistic dogs. I have yet to learn that Winchester, Harron and Eton are hotbeds of Bolshevism even if the same can no longer be said of Oxford and Cambridge."

"I HOLD no brief for the English public schools," he retorted. "They are quite as pernicious as the Canadian, but we in Britain are blessed with outlets which drain off the poison before it can infect the economic body. The product of our great schools can find dignified and useful careers in the Established Church, the army, navy and civil services. In them a boy can continue to practise the altruistic selfishness learned at his teacher's knee not merely without danger to himself but to the actual advantage of our financial and industrial interests. In the fighting services particularly, a spirit of disciplined self-forgetfulness is essential if our overseas investments are to be preserved intact. Canada on the other hand has no such sanitary drainage system. As a result the poison inevitably affects not only their politics but gets occasionally even into high places in finance and industry. Were it not that a partial antidote is provided by parental example and good home influences, the sons of the well-to-do classes in the Dominion would offer but feeble resistance to the onrush of socialistic error."

As he seemed lost in gloomy reflections I remarked that it was a pity to see the flower of Canada's youth treading the downward path. "Have you," I said, "no constructive suggestions to offer?"

MUCH could be done," he answered, "if the heads of these schools could be brought to realize the imminence of the danger. If I was called in to advise I would suggest that in so far as the actual teaching is concerned, it is largely a matter of putting the proper emphasis where it belongs. There is no need to go into detail, but undoubtedly such names as Rothschild, Morgan and Montagu Norman should be made as glamorous as the musty martyrs and warriors of the forgotten past.



"Tea for two and two for tea  
Me for you and you for me—alone?"

—Cartoon by Strube, London.

"No! No! Nanette" has been revived at the London Hippodrome.)

perhaps unnecessary to add that the brutal and bigoted persecution of lads whose only fault is a flair for finance must be stamped out at once. I can see no good reason why a gold cup, of standard weight and fineness, should not be presented to the student who makes the largest number of successful interest-bearing loans to his playmates during the school year. Finally I would insist that it be obli-

gatory on every teacher to take a monthly oath of loyalty to the B.N.A. Act (unamended of course), the Senate, and the Supreme Court of Canada."

So, my dear boy, you will see that your letter gave me a most amusing afternoon with poor Vulture.

Your grateful father,  
CHESTERFIELD.

## THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

fairly numerous both among the attending membership and among the participants in the program. But the main reason for it is certainly to be found in the truth enunciated by President Pelham Edgar in one of his addresses in British Columbia, that Canadians are bound to achieve recognition in the field of poetry before they can do so in any other

cars, twenty-five radios, and one thousand consolation prizes. The tickets were supposed to be worth twenty-five cents each, but if our friend sent in \$2.50, the nominal price of ten of them, he was to be allowed to keep the other four for himself, which is not a bad rate of commission as things go in these penurious days. According to the little tickets the members of the service club in question were not going to be permitted to win any of the prizes; but if they got in at all extensively on this commission they wouldn't need to. In the accompanying letter it was explained that the object of this enterprise is to raise funds for a children's wing to the local county hospital.

We are all out for service clubs, and equally so for children's wings to hospitals; but we have a feeling that the long-distance distribution of lottery tickets is not the best way of promoting the interests of either. This sort of thing even when operated exclusively among the fellow citizens of the promoters lends itself rather too much to the possibility of an over-generous distribution of part of the proceeds to people who are neither children nor members of service clubs, but who are apt to be very shrewd and energetic promoters.

We have no objection to lotteries ourselves, and have never been able to understand why a citizen who is allowed to win or lose on a horse at the Woodbine, on a margin in Bay Street or in St. Francois Xavier Street, and on the turn of a card at his own poker table should not be permitted to do the same thing on the drawing of a lucky number out of a bag. But we like our lotteries to be audited and found correct. We like to have some idea of the relation between income and outgo, and to know how much of the outgo never goes out of the promoters' hands.

2 2 2

### PROBLEMS OF LAND USAGE

THOSE who are interested in the proper utilization of urban land and its improper utilization is at the root of most of our slum and taxation problems should apply to the New York Building Congress for a copy of the recent issue of "Land Usage" devoted to what is described as Group Action. This issue is concerned with urban improvements brought about by various methods of pooling the interests of all the individual owners in a given area, usually a city block or group of several blocks. A perusal of the description of some of the improvements thus effected is all that is necessary to convince one that in this method of management lies the solution of many of the difficulties met with by those who are working for the improvement of buildings and industrial and commercial structures.

The almost unlimited rights of the individual owner of property have had disastrous effects in many spheres in their extreme development under modern capitalism. But in no sphere have these effects been more noticeable than in relation to the use of land—urban land particularly, but rural land also in its degree. A single lot badly or perhaps merely unsuitably used can severely damage the value and impair the usefulness of fifty or a hundred lots in its vicinity. All that the law can do in the general interest, under our concept of property rights, is to prohibit a few of the more outrageous nuisances which can arise from the behavior of selfish or misguided owners. It may be a long time before society can protect itself against such misuse through the exercise of the municipal or governmental power, and it is even possible that that is not the best way of going about the work of general reform. But voluntary reformation, through the pooling of interests by owners themselves, or under the pressure of mortgage holders, will, if carried on upon a large enough scale, effect a great deal. The larger the pooled area, the greater is the assurance that the whole of it will be employed in such a way as to develop its maximum usefulness.

Where large sums of money are expended by the public authorities for local improvements, there should be some compulsory method of distributing both the burdens and the benefits among all the affected owners. In this case compulsory pooling presents itself as an entirely just and reasonable operation. The whole subject of land usage is one of the most interesting subjects of study for all who wish to improve the efficiency of our existing economic system.



THE VALLEY CABINS. Honorable Mention Photograph by J. S. Macmillan, 29 Ottawa Street, St. Catharines, Ont. The scene is the Crawford Notch, New Hampshire. Kodak Anastigmat, 1/25 second at F8.

In sports, while it might be difficult to make drastic changes overnight, it should be our objective to eliminate cricket, football and hockey and all other games where the team spirit is dominant. Golf, tennis (singles only), and field sports with exception of relay races should take their place, while for indoor amusements such old-fashioned card games as poker and vingt-et-un would form an excellent antidote to the socialistic tendencies inherent in choral singing and amateur dramatics. It is

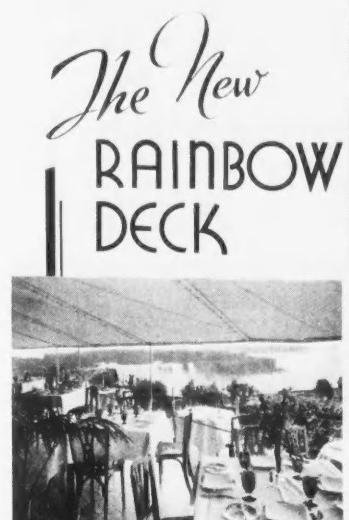


SEE THEM SMILING. President Roosevelt, Lord Tweedsmuir and James Roosevelt caught in a happy mood in front of the Governor-General's residence at the Citadel, Quebec.

### ONTARIO'S LOTTERIES

A FRIEND of ours in New York City was greatly surprised recently to receive a book of fourteen lottery tickets issued by one of the service clubs of one of the smaller cities of Ontario. We say lottery tickets, although on the face of it these little documents are admission tickets to a Field Day, Tournament, Monster Street Dance and Carnival, all of which are shortly to be held in the charming little city in question, the proceeds to be used for "Children's Hospitalization". But since our friend lives in New York this feature would obviously have little attraction for him, and the promoters must have figured that he would value the tickets chiefly for the chance which they afford of winning five motor





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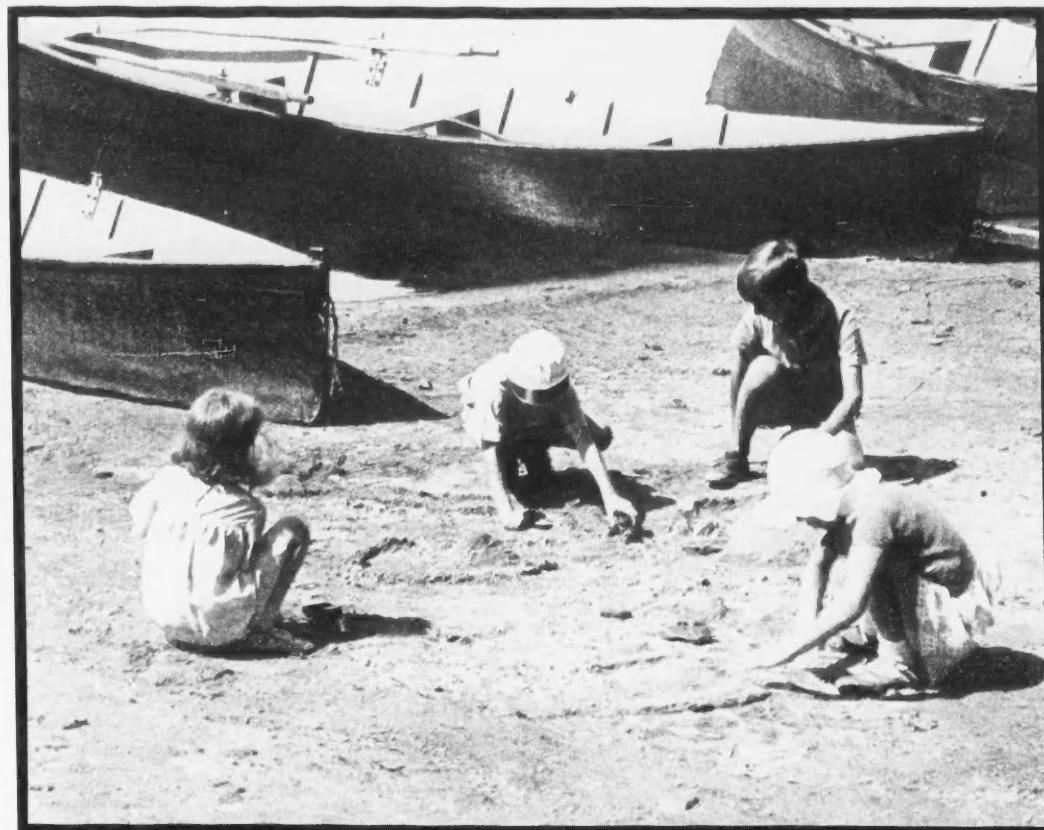
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"HOLIDAY TIME." Honorable Mention Photograph by H. S. Weldon, 35 First Street, St. Lambert, Que.

## QUEBEC CITY TODAY

BY A. R. M. LOWER

THE city of Quebec is frequently referred to as the "Ancient Capital," the "old city" and a "bit of the old world in the new". All these names fit. It should in consequence be a sleepy old place. But it, like the writer, you happen to have the misfortune to stay in the centre of the town, you will hear the gigantesque flushing of the streets half the night, a jazz band creating more disturbance than any nocturnal cat, and taximen merrily shouting to each other until close to daylight. About daylight, early-rising and very vocal French laborers begin to make themselves heard. After the brief intermission the street cars start clanging again. Hardly a sleepy city.

Like many old cities, Quebec shows a good deal more vitality than many new ones. Pioneer towns with their brief span of existence may well ponder whether they have a future or not, but a place that has three centuries behind it has some guarantee that it also has something in front of it. Ups and downs, of course, come to any town. As the old French capital and fur-trading centre, Quebec flourished, but it languished into not much more than a garrison town after the English conquest. Then early in the nineteenth century the timber trade began to fill its harbors with ships and for over three-quarters of a century it prospered on the commercial energy of its resident English merchants, some of them founders of well-known local families. The Quebec of the 1850's with its export trade and as the capital of united Canada was no mean city.

AFTER Confederation the vice-regal seat was moved away to Ottawa, the civil servants left and the British garrison was recalled. Then the timber trade began to fall off and finally disappeared. Quebec became a "dead town". In the present century it began to revive. The cheap French-Canadian labor induced shoe factories to open up. Then came pulp and paper companies, cheap power, and the tribute of newly opened agricultural and industrial areas such as the Saguenay. Finally the tourist trade grew to large proportions, and now the motor tourist is there in battalions. So once more the city is humming with activity. The standard of living, in the city (but not in its suburbs), as indicated by such externals as houses, motors, and telephones, is higher than would be expected in a French-Canadian community, probably not as high as that of Ontario towns but not materially different from western cities, such as Winnipeg.

TO THE English Canadian the most interesting phase of the life of modern Quebec lies in the relationships of the two races. In the old timber trade and garrison days, a fairly high proportion of the population was English speaking. Today there is an English-speaking community of perhaps ten thousand among a total of some 110,000, say seven per cent, about equally divided between Protestants and Catholics, or, as the terms go locally, "English" and "Irish". The term "English" comprises any English-speaking Protestant, whether Canadian, old country or American, the Scotch long since having been lumped in with the rest. The "Irish" are descended from the poor Catholic immigrants of the famine days. They began as hewers of wood, literally.

And while in three generations they have improved their economic standing, they have not, with some exceptions, succeeded in getting right up to the top. Under the pressure of an alien tongue here is at least one place in the world where English and Irish get along well. The future of the Irish community is said to be dark. A few families have made their mark. Hon. Charles Power, the present Minister of National Defence, comes from one of them—but most of the promising young people of the community go off to other centres. Those who remain have an uphill fight to support their schools and their church. With the French they quarrel and inter-

marry, and intermarriage frequently means the loss of their language. Many a man of Irish name today cannot speak a word of anything but French.

THE English community has steadily if slowly decreased, but in a sense it is a strong community and if it disappears it will not be because of its own lack of energy and ability but because of the determination of the French, now rapidly increasing, to obtain complete control of their own economic life, through political action. The three or four thousand "English" people in Quebec consist of descendants of the old timber magnates, such as the Price and Sharples families, a fringe of persons formerly associated with them or employed by them, some Dominion government officials, only those whose special technical training prevents their being supplanted by French-Canadians, a sprinkling of provincial civil servants who, in the words of a local resident provide "exhibit A" for the French contention that there is no racial discrimination, the heads of most of the industries, their senior employees and key men, and other persons of the sort. A genuine integrated English community does not exist. Your local grocer, your butcher and baker are normally French. Retail business generally is in the hands of the French, as are the garages and filling stations (these much less numerous and ostentatious than in other Canadian cities), real estate and all the ordinary smaller walks of life. There is an English daily paper which has no greater difficulty in keeping going than other papers. There are English public and high schools, a few English churches and some English professional men. In other words, here is a community very similar to English communities in foreign trading centres the world over. To find a parallel, you do not go elsewhere in Canada, but to Calcutta or Shanghai or Hong Kong, or in a lesser way Riga or Buenos Aires. It is only coincidental but it is nevertheless true that all round the coast of the Baltic Sea, wherever the timber trade has been conducted, one can find the submerged remains of English colonies. English churches now unused, persons bearing English names and speaking only German or Russian, and so on. Do they indicate the future of the former English timber colony of Quebec?

IT MAY well be that they do. While in Quebec city itself there appears to be little intermarriage between English and French, elsewhere in the Province where there are isolated English communities, as on the Gaspe coast, one meets people with English names who can speak no English. It is possible that the humbler members of the city community will be absorbed in this way.



Premier King lays the corner stone of the new French Legation at Ottawa. On his immediate left is Hon. Raymond Brûlé, French Minister to Canada.

### The Bachelor's Column



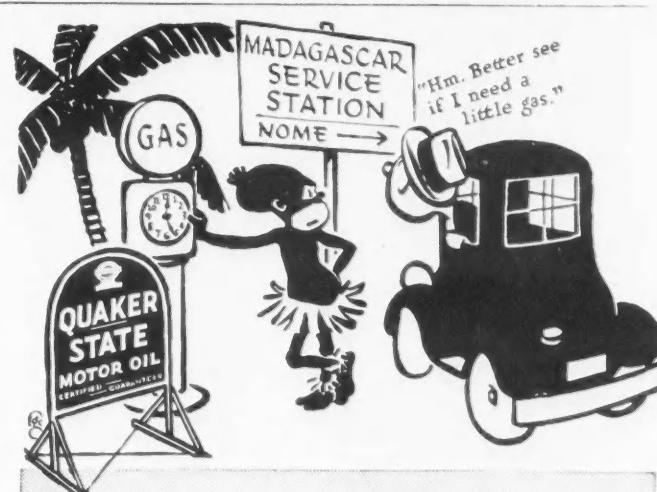
### The Gang's All Here

I TOOK a trip last week . . . Back to the old home-town . . . They were having a reunion—Old Home Week or something—and there was a brass band down at the station playing "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight" . . . There was, too . . . I saw fellows I used to splash 'round with in the old swimmin' hole . . . Danced with the girl I once thought I couldn't live without—she's married now and has three kids . . . Then, of course, the old gang got together and sat up 'til the wee, small hours exchanging reminiscences—and Bachelor cigars.

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**VIKING LIEBESTOD**

"Gunnar's Daughter," by Sigrid Undset; translated from the Norwegian by Arthur C. Chater. Toronto: Ryerson. 274 pages, \$2.25.

BY W. S. MILNE

SIGRID UNSET'S position in literature is secure. Her two great trilogies of life in mediaeval Norway have the stamp of greatness on them, which the awarding of the Nobel prize in 1928 only confirmed. The present work was copyrighted in Oslo in 1909, so that, although newly translated into English, it may be considered an early novel. Slight though it is, in comparison with "Kristin Lavrasdatter," it is an authentic work of art, and Mr. Chater has given us a translation which, I am sure, is close to the spirit of the original.

"Gunnar's Daughter" is a tale of the days of King Olaf, when Christianity was slowly extending its borders northward, when Viking keels still harried the coasts of Britain and France, and one Macbeth was making material for a dramatic that was to come four hundred years after. It concerns the beautiful Vigdis, beloved of many men, and Ljot, whom she loved and hated, and whose son she bore unwilling. It tells of blood feuds and an escape over the ice, amid the howling of the wolves, and a burning hall and steading. It tells of a child raised to manhood that a vengeance might be fulfilled, and of a bleeding head placed in a woman's lap, that destiny might be accomplished. It is a tale filled with lust and bloodshed and cruelty such as is seldom found even in a grand opera libretto, yet its savagery savors nobly. There is a clear-cut pattern of events, consequence of simplification of emotions such as one finds in the Norse sagas or our own ballads. There is no minute analysis of motive and emotion, no complex weaving and unweaving of thought and emotion, yet the characters are alive and heart-rending as the figures of few modern tales of six times the length succeed in being. To read it is an emotional experience. It grips and moves one startlingly. If you have ever read any other novel of Mrs. Undset, you will put "Gunnar's Daughter" down with a resolve to read them all as soon as possible. You are already familiar with her work, rats recommendation is superfluous.

A word about the choice of words. We find straining after half effort, the translation has succeeded in keeping the vocabulary largely Anglo-Saxon, and the strong simplicity of style which this restriction has imposed becomes a lesson in the writing of narrative prose. The writing is of an intellectual aridity, the exposition of a solemn process on the psychodynamics of a number states of mind, require all the compass of our English speech, but the music of swift action and stark speech, the writer is nearer nearer to us.

**WORLD HISTORY**

*World History: The Growth of Western Civilization*, by R. Flenley and W. N. Woods. Toronto: Dent. \$3.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THIS is a large old and very varied world, and to get the history of it, even of that part of it which can be comprised under the heading of "Western Civilization," into 732 pages of text and 25 pages of index is a very difficult undertaking. Mr. Woods had the easy part of this job, for his work comes to an end with the collapse of the Western Empire of Rome, and begins more than a third of the book wherein Mr. Flenley has less than two thirds of the book in which to deal with the history of French, Medieval, Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century France, and the whole process of democracy and nationalism in the rise of Soviet Russia and Imperial Japan.

The condensation is in these circumstances inevitable and the struggle who fails to take advantage of the author's lists of works ("For Further Reading") will have a picture of the past consisting of a chaotic mass of confused, perhaps too rapidly selected and too lacking in atomic detail in the finalization. There are 2,500 names in the index, so that the average amount of text devoted to each name is less than a third of a page. At the close of the Nineteenth-Century, for example, it becomes

**THE CRIME CALENDAR**

BY J. V. McAREE

In view of the fact that Alan Wyke Mason is the only author who ever took notice of us to the extent of offering to buy us something, it's perhaps only fair that we should take note of his latest book, "The Seven Seas Murders" (Doubleday Doran, \$2.50). It is true that what Mr. Mason offered to buy us was something for our liver, to whose illustrations he seemed to ascribe our inability to admire his art. Nor can we say that we admire it any more now than we did when we incurred his wrath three or four years ago. Nevertheless we admit that there are both good and bad books of a type in which we are not interested. Our complaint is that Mr. Mason writes thrillers, and they are pretty crude, but they are also issued by The Crime Club of which we expect better things. His publishers speak of him as the logical successor to Oppenheim, which may be true enough, and though we think Oppenheim ridiculous, many worthier people admire him tremendously. "The Seven Seas Murders" is Oppenheimish enough. But we find it difficult to admire writers who say "Don't be a fool!" Marya Gallian was

lossing". How one can loss without using an "s" or a "c" we leave to Mr. Mason to explain.

ONE of the differences between an egg and a detective story is that it is very generally true that you cannot say whether the story is good, bad or fair until you have finished it. Nineteen of those which fall utterly are good to start with and rarely have we seen such a fine beginning as in "The Crawling Hen," by Reginald Davis (Doubleday Doran, \$2.50). In the first few pages interesting characters and sinister incidents spring up like mushrooms. Savored more reflectively, too many of them taste like toadstools. But on the general dish the verdict must be rather in favor than against. The book is modest. The first part of it reminds us very much of "Seven Keys to Baldpate". It is full of zest and brio. Everdur . . . that bright, rustless copper-alloy . . . eliminates every possibility of tank rust. The initial cost of an Everdur tank is of course

necessary, even in a history of Western Civilization, to deal with Asia, and a century of disintegration of the Chinese social structure and of re-integration of the Japanese have to be set forth in nine pages. There is an excellent portrait of Sun Yat-sen, which perhaps sheds more light on his personality than the score or so of words devoted to him in the text, which merely tells us that he was "a Christian Cantonese revolutionary of long standing" who headed the most powerful revolutionary society in 1910, became president of the Republic, and resigned "to make way for Yuan Shih-kai, who held supreme authority until his death in 1916." This seems a somewhat inadequate account of one who was widely regarded as the George Washington of China, and who has left three volumes of his own which have been translated into English, and has been made the subject of half-a-dozen political and biographical monographs in that language.

Over-condensation in the text is, however, largely compensated for by the generous and judicious supply of maps and significant illustrations. There are 32 pages of colored maps, and scores of sketch maps in the text, and indeed we know of no general history which even attempts to make its reader so independent of the help of an atlas. There are many portraits, and an adequate number of examples of pictorial art and architecture. While the book is primarily intended for a school text, it should be a useful part of the library of any adult reader who is not already very fully equipped in the matter of history.

**GOOD THEATRE**

"All Star Cast," by Naomi Royde-Smith. Toronto: Macmillan. \$2.00.

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

IT IS doubtful if anyone has ever heard Naomi Royde-Smith complain of the limited scope of the novel form. Within it her delightfully inventive mind has room round for storytelling, musical and dramatic criticism, play-writing, fantasy and satire. Occasionally she makes excursions into other fields—she has at least one play and several first-class biographies to her credit—but the novel is her pastime.

"All Star Cast" is another good Royde-Smith novel. Utterly different from all the others and difficult to compare with any. Not so good, perhaps, as "Jake," that superb musical novel of last year, nor so delightfully mad as "The Queen's Wizard" of the year before last, but bearing the same Royde-Smith stamp of a fertile imagination directed by a very skilled hand.

This is a spirited and amazingly successful attempt to record the complete experience of seeing, hearing and feeling a play in the theatre. It is also a thriller complete with murder, man hunt and denouement.

The reader is invited to accompany a young and intelligent but inexperienced dramatic critic to the first night of a play by a supposedly well-known dramatist at a London theatre.

The audience assembles,—chatty, superficial, ready to be entertained, hoping to be thrilled. The other critics arrive bored, cynical, hard to please, bold in experience. The play is presented, act by act seen through David, the young critic's eyes. The scene is set—a country house-party. The heroine is young and lovely, the hero middle-sized and fascinating, the murder exciting and unexpected, the finale inevitable and satisfying.

In the intervals between acts the reader is made to feel the emotions aroused in David by the gradually developing plot and the individual performances of an all-star cast. With these emotions the reader may or may not agree. The reactions of the audience and the other critics' remarks are overheard and influence the reader as much or as little, as they do David before the bell rings and the curtain rises on the next act.

The majority of the critics, including David, must turn in their copy by midnight to make the morning edition of the paper each represents. Since the play is a long one, with a final curtain at eleven o'clock, part of the reader's intense interest in the affair is in sharing David's anxiety as to what time to say "In his shoes" what would you say?

As I hope you have gathered, this is both original and very entertaining. Also Royde-Smith can do anything she likes with a novel.

Hyperbole may perhaps find the book's only weakness in the play-

**TIME ON HIS HANDS**

"Greengates," by R. C. Sherriff. Toronto: Ryerson. \$2.00.

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

WHEN you have been spending eight or nine hours every day for forty years in the same insurance office, with the exception of Sundays and that annual "Fortnight in September," the grim and uninspired routine must have insinuated itself pretty thoroughly into your system. And when at the end of the four decades, you suddenly find yourself a gentleman of leisure with no office to go to, with all those additional hours to play with, you're apt to find yourself at a very loose end indeed.

That was what happened to Mr. Sherriff's Tom Baldwin. The first months of his retirement may have been boring for him, but they were infinitely more so for his good wife, Edith, and the change of household routine that they brought about were aggravating in the extreme to both her and their trusted, aging skivvy, Ada.

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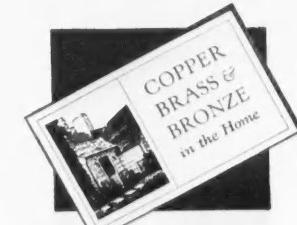
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## MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

**C**OE BLADE, contralto, who took the title role in the Canadian Grand Opera Association's production of "Carmen" at Hanlan's Point last week was most decidedly the principal attraction. Her work was characterized throughout the opera by a charming liveliness and verve and variety. At times she was delectably venomous; at others even more delectably seductive. Her singing was perhaps a little less satisfactory than her acting, but her voice is flexible and easy in production, and seemed to change color with each mood the part called for. I am glad to note that she is appearing again in "Aida". So far this opera company has had no one comparable with her. Still, granted that she was rather exceptional, I do not think that opposite any reasonably competent actress Charles Hart as Don Jose would have appeared as anything but stockish. His acting throughout was deplorably stiff and amateurish. Nor was his singing much better; for apart from half a dozen good notes somewhere about the middle, his voice was hard and unsteady and he made extraordinarily clumsy use of falsetto. He hardly merited, I think, his importation. James Flucker sang the same role as he did with this company in the spring at Massey Hall—Escamillo—and sang it well as before. But he is still a trifle stiff and unhappy on the stage and his diction not yet quite perfect. His voice is excellent, however, and with good steady training he should get somewhere. Mary La Sota was quite passable as Micaela, and Randolph Crowe was a quite excellent El Dancairo, rather hampered, perhaps, in his actions by a certain tautness on the part of his purple breeches. There was a certain careful almost mincing quality about his step hardly in keeping with so swashbuckling a character. Still, one cannot blame him for that; there was probably a decorous need for so much care. The lesser roles were on the whole quite satisfactory. Burke Callaghan and Basil McGillivray again bearing the palm for clarity of enunciation. Indeed, if Mr. Callaghan would only refrain from beating time his work would be of a quite high order. So much for individuals.

The production itself, as in "Faust" the week previously, left much to be desired. The scenery was if anything worse. One composite street scene did duty for the whole opera, and the same intolerable glare of light fell on the just (in the streets) and on the unjust (in the tavern). It only this company would pay more attention to lighting and chuck their scenery in the Bay! The chorus, however, was better than in "Faust," and the constant bright moving of gaily costumed figures had quite a good effect. And for some reason the terribles seemed less in evidence, but the trains on the mainland did their best to make up for this deficiency. The amplification still leaves a good deal to be desired, but with care and attention to detail the company should shortly be worth seeing, in spite of the unlabeled noises from without. The orchestra was beneath contempt.

**L**AST week's Promenade Concert in Varsity Arena opened with the ever charming, the ever rather too sweet, rather too lady-like, Italian Symphony by Mendelssohn. This work was written, it will be remembered, during the composer's stay in Rome, and has a fairly marked Italian flavor, with a continuous flow of delicate, almost anemic melodies. It is not hard to understand why the smaller piano works of Mendelssohn were so popular some thirty or forty years ago. The orchestra as a whole played it extremely well, the strings in particular were remarkably precise and delicate. Indeed, this section is ceasing to be merely a collection of string players, and is becoming a unit of some perfection. The wood-wind and brass sections are also vastly improved since the first concert, though the horns are still a bit rough and uncertain.

The novelty at this concert was the Robb Wave Electric Organ. Having heard one of these instruments in the winter at Eaton's I looked forward with some pleasure to the Handel Concerto the only really good music on the program. It was very disappointing, therefore, to find that the organ was badly set up and sounded metallic and even harsh in places, and at no time was the orchestra really in tune with it. Some notes were undoubtedly missing altogether which must have been most irritating to the player, Frederick Silvester. Also disappointing for the inventor who was present, and who, judging by the performance of the other model which of course there was time to set up properly, really has contributed something of value to music. However, such things will happen occasionally, and the performer deserves the highest praise for doing so thoroughly musical a job under extreme difficulties.

The remainder of the program was compiled entirely of the lighter and smaller Russian works: The Caucasian Sketches by Ippolitov-Ivanoff; In the Steppes of Central Asia, by Borodin—I think about the Waltz from Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings; and The Dance of the Tumblers, from the opera, "The Snow Maiden," by Rimsky-Korsakoff. The encore was this last mentioned composer's "Flight of the Bumble Bee." It was played very well indeed and at a remarkably fast clip. Or perhaps I should more properly say "rapid tempo."

**E**VELYN HOWARD JONES, whose Summer School of piano playing opens in the Eaton Auditorium next week, is known as England's greatest pianist and a teacher of wide experience and success. He was an intimate friend of Bellini, many of whose works were dedicated to him, and many of the latter works were

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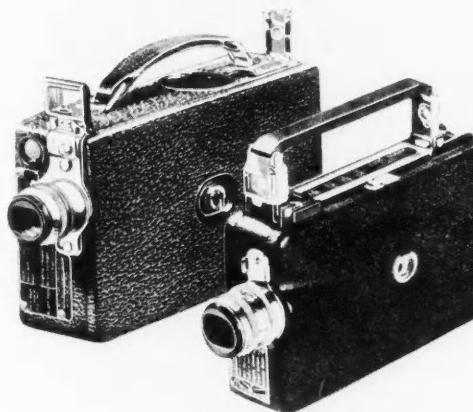
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edited by him, including the piano parts of the two violin sonatas and of the cello sonata. A number of years ago he formed his own school in London to enable him to put into practice his own theories of instruction: a method which stresses the great importance of the individual touch of the master. Mr. Howard Jones considers—and his theories have been endorsed by many years of practice—that a pupil learns more by being under the eye and hand, as it were, of one master-mind in a school small enough for this to be possible. The idea is much the same as a painter's studio where all work is done under the immediate supervision of the master and in the presence of the other students. And this is the other point which Mr. Howard-Jones stresses: the importance of playing before others. To play in the privacy of your own studio is one thing, and before even one other person quite another. The whole atmosphere changes. And to play before a fair number of persons who are listening critically, including, perhaps, the master, changes and intensifies this atmosphere still more. In the summer school here the same system will be followed. Those registering for the full course will play before the other students, the master, and those who have registered as listeners. Mr. Howard-Jones, exactly as in his school in England, will comment, criticize, and, where necessary, illustrate.

To teachers Mr. Howard-Jones insists on the importance of teaching with their own individual set of principles—or method—acquired by their own experience and knowledge. Slavishly to adhere to someone else's method which is merely a lump of undigested knowledge is not good enough; though of course the methods of the great teachers will always form a root through which the individual draws nourishment. But individually, Mr. Howard-Jones insists, each teacher, however humble, can contribute something of his own to the art of music, and it is to this end he has always taught.

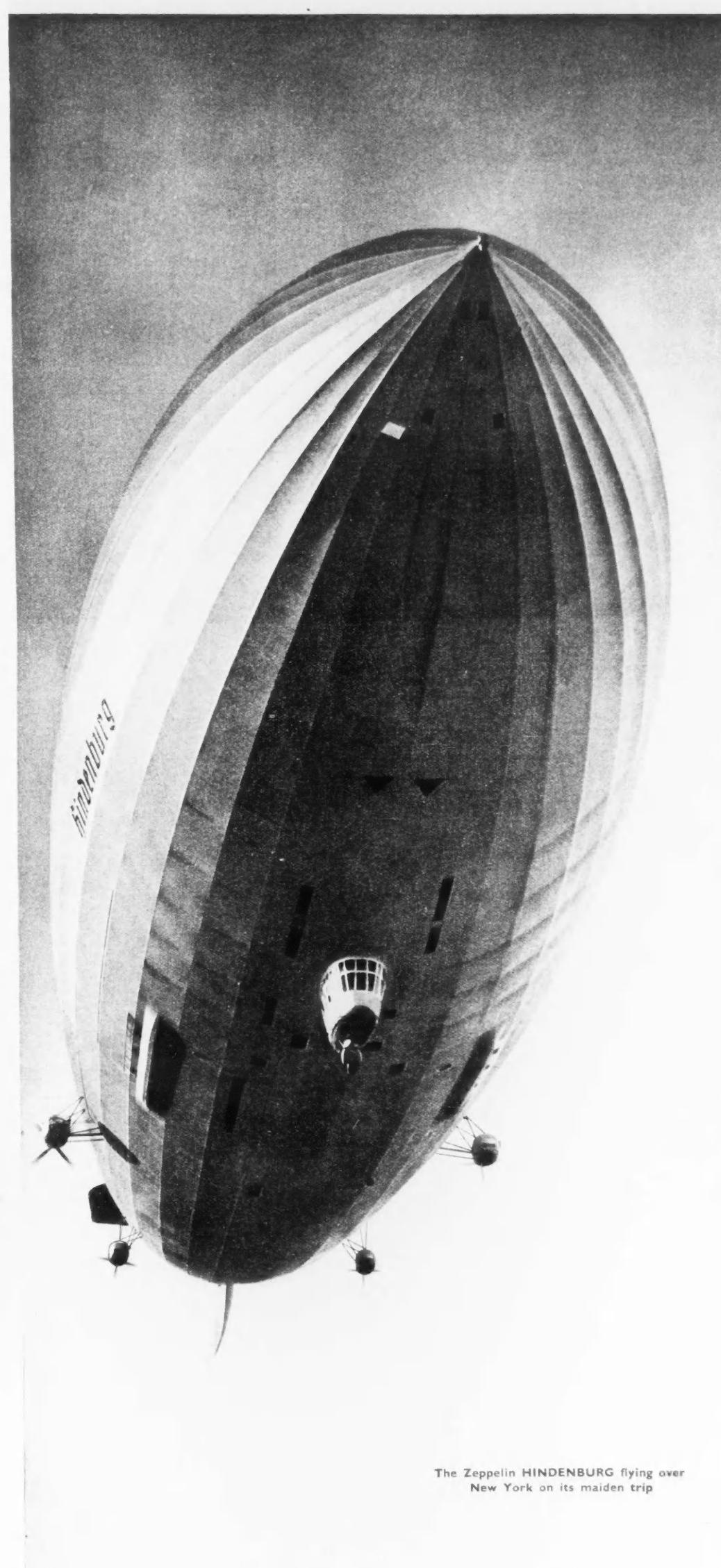
### FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

#### SOME BRITISH FILMS

A FEW years ago in the pre-Korda era, there was a great deal of talk in newspapers and journals about British films. We were assured over and over again that English pictures were now in a position to rival Hollywood, that they were even superior in many cases to the best that Hollywood could turn out. As it happened, English pictures at the time were nothing of the sort. They were slow and amateurish and while the intensely patriotic professed to find their honest naivete a welcome substitute for Hollywood's technical glibness, most people soon discovered that, for movie-going, patriotism was not enough.

Rather curiously now that English pictures in their best field can in



The Zeppelin HINDENBURG flying over New York on its maiden trip

actual fact stand comparison with the best of Hollywood, nothing whatever is said about it. The promotion department which in the beginning worked so heartily in the wrong direction seems now to have gone on a permanent holiday.

"We have learned by experience the kind of British pictures that Canadian audiences want," an executive in the local distribution office wrote me recently, "and will select only the choicest for Canadian distribution this year."

One lesson that the local importers learned, at considerable cost, was that English comedy is rarely popular with the movie audiences on this side of the Atlantic. They could import the films of Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn, George Robey, Cicely Courtneidge and Gracie Fields, but unfortunately they couldn't import the popular sentiment that went with them. In England, audiences have laughed for so many years at the clowning of Gracie Fields and at George Robey's stock emanation "I mean to say" that the response has become a sort of national reflex action. Canadian audiences, not having been trained to this, didn't laugh.

The difference lies deeper than that, however. Broadly speaking the basis of English comedy is social and of American technicolored. English audiences laugh at the cockney trying to be a gentleman, at the gentleman trying to be a butler, at the academic infallibility of Jeeves, and the epic and strictly lower-class importunity of Batismather's Old Bill. American audiences like comedy that is rapid and mechanical, the metric

home set high and ticking furiously. They like Eddie Cantor wildly tangled with the devices of an amusement park, Harold Lloyd swinging about the outside of a skyscraper, Joe E. Brown wrecking the country side with his Earthworm tractor. W. Fields with his set-up of endless gadgets and inventions, Charlie Chaplin being swept along on a conveying belt. They like the Marx Brothers, too, and the sense of getting nowhere in a frantic hurry. English audiences, as a rule, want to be mildly and rhythmically amused. American audiences won't be satisfied with anything less than being laid out in the aisle. And when the local distributing centre learned this great truth they stopped importing English comedies.

Instead they have wisely concentrated on the type of picture the English producers do best in many cases better than anyone else in the world. Historical biography, costume pictures, mystery thrillers, with a setting of international intrigue, pageants with a background of Empire. Thus the list of British films to be distributed in Canada in the coming season includes "Reimannut," an Alexander Korda production with Charles Laughton as the great Dutch painter J. Claesz; screen version of the Robert Graves novel, an elaborate production which also stars Charles Laughton, this time as the Roman Emperor who believed himself divine. "The Hidden Pawn" (also tentatively titled "Sahotag"), from Joseph Conrad's "The Secret Agent," an Alfred Hitchcock picture which used feature Sylvia Sidney; Kipling's "Elephant Boy" and "Soldiers Three."

An interesting element in the present situation is the wide importation into English studios of Hollywood stars. In addition to Sylvia Sidney and Victor McLaglen, mentioned above, Ann Harding, Edward Everett Horton, Marlene Dietrich, Fay Wray, Ned Sparks, Constance Cummings, Noah Beery, Douglass Montgomery, Constance Bennett, Helen Vinson and Mary Carlisle will all appear in English pictures during the coming year. English and American production companies, too, seem engaging in the jealous rivalries that used to be hinted at some years ago, appear to be going along affectionately arm in arm.

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## MANITOBA ELECTION

BY F. C. PICKWELL

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.

MANITOBA'S torrid mid-summer election produced a badly scrambled and most unsatisfactory result, and another outbreak of "Stubbits." The Bracken Government was defeated, but still retains the largest group, so nobody wins. The Conservatives are next in line. How they could be assured of the support necessary to form a government from the conflicting extremes of Communism, Social Credit, C. C. F. and ex-Judge Stubbs, is far from clear at time of writing. The issue will probably not be decided till a special session of the Legislature is held and vote of confidence recorded.

Meanwhile much may happen. Certain members-elect, with eyes set on the indemnity and a new avenue for publicizing themselves and their fantastic theories, might be just as liable to stand by the Government as the Conservative group. Assured of \$7,200 over four years, backed by the privilege of preaching from a new pedestal, some may feel that they are too ideally placed to either worry about the Tories getting into office, or assuming the risk and expense of another election. They claim to hate one as much as the other, though all opposition forces have demanded elimination of the vicious urban wage-tax, which more than anything else killed the Government's chances.

BUT self-preservation may still play a role in the unscrambling preliminaries. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The common sense move would be for Liberal and Conservative groups to unite. During the next few years they might sacrifice personal ambitions and give Manitoba some badly needed business administration at a rather critical time. Those who do any serious thinking about public affairs, and pay the bills, are becoming alarmed over the amount of petty politics and theoretical scheming hedged around Manitoba's legislative affairs.

The personal fate of Premier Bracken is still undecided. He represents The Pas, which was foolishly placed in the defected class for August 25, with Rupertsland, where Finance Minister Hon. Mr. McPherson will also be up for judgment. Even if successful in both they will still lack a majority over all. After fourteen years in office the Premier must sense that the trap is leading to increasing discontent and troubous times, the penalty of all governments remaining in office too long. He has done both wise and foolish things and the latter always outshone the former in the eyes of the electorate.

The second Winnipeg vote given ex-Judge Stubbs provides him with a long sought political reward. After campaigning tirelessly as a Liberal-Progressive and C. C. F. later ostracized by jealous socialist officials, he finally ran as the aggrieved ex-Judge Stubbs, the only semi-informed Socialist in town. Everybody else was out of step. He not only led the field by a large margin, but his surplus was sufficient to insure the election of the very men who had no room for him in their official ranks. There may be some form of retribution in that just or unjust. He is now in his proper sphere as a lone-privateer with admitted ability. The greatest difficulty may be to keep his unrestrained ego and personal feelings within reasonable limits, and thus encourage teamwork among his fellow legislators. In so doing he might discover that even his supposed enemies whom he now freely condemns are not so black as he paints them and may even have many of the same humanitarian principles so freely asserted to himself.

THERE was no particular surprise in a Communist being elected. The unfortunate angle is that outsiders may assume he represents any particularly intelligent electorate in the Manitoba capital, rather than a foreign vote in one section. The total Communist vote was only 4,500, but under the peculiar system in vogue (and now under criticism) he managed to secure sufficient of the Stubbs surplus to ensure election. The same environment is responsible for two aldermen on the city council.

When 85 per cent of the elector-

ate (mostly property owners and taxpayers) are so indifferent to their own public affairs as not to vote at all, such things logically follow. It is about time those with something at stake in the community began to wake up. Falling that it may not be long before verbose individuals, with little or nothing at stake financially, undermine our whole structure.

The Social Credit blabberas did not get to first base in Winnipeg, and most of the candidates lost their deposit. They polled only 3,308 votes. But in country constituencies five managed to be elected. Three of them had support from other parties opposing the Government. Their total electoral vote was 21,499, in a well financed campaign, presumably by Alberta. In view of the year's Social Credit record in that province the result indicates that if any group of oratorical promoters promised a free return trip to the moon they would have no difficulty rounding up a good-sized party.

AT TIME of writing, members elected by the various groups are: Government, 22; Conservatives 16; I.L.P.-C.C.F., 7; Social Credit, 5; Independents, 2; Communist, 1.

The popular provincial vote was as follows, Winnipeg being in brackets: Bracken-Liberal-Progressive, 83,228 (16,413); Conservative, 65,578 (17,910); I.L.P.-C.C.F., 28,393 (10,998); Social Credit, 21,499 (3,309); Communist, 5,780 (5,780); Independent, 29,859 (24,671). It will thus be clear that the total opposition vote was decidedly against the Government, but with no pronounced preference for anybody else, aside from Ex-Judge Stubbs' party of one. He collected 24,671 in Winnipeg all for himself, or 44,573 more than the total C.C.F. vote.

Meanwhile the Manitoba taxpayers have reason to look with envy toward Newfoundland, where professional politicians were dispensed with two years ago. During a recent visit to that part of the country a Winnipeg observer made a point of finding out to what extent the new system is meeting with public approval. After interviewing people in all ranks, from working men to business and professional men, he found universal approval of the new policy, and no apparent longing for a return to former political muddling.

Six commissioners appointed by the colonial office rule the public affairs of Newfoundland. Three are

## Disobedient? or—Hard of Hearing?



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A CHILD who seems to be disobedient, inattentive or dull may really be unable to hear well. He often assumes a position that favors his hearing. Any habitually unnatural position of his head may indicate impaired hearing. Parents should watch their boys and girls and observe their response to sounds. Examination of the ears and hearing should always be a part of a child's general health check up—particularly during the preschool age.

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### BOOK NOTES

THE Oxford University Press, Toronto, sponsoring the All-Nations Novel Competition in Canada for Farrar & Rinehart, announces that the entries in the Canadian section of the competition have now been judged, with the result that Roderick Stuart Kennedy's novel, "The Road South," will represent Canada before the international judges. Mr. Kennedy is a Montrealer, and his short stories have been appearing in Canadian and American magazines for some years. Very close behind "The Road South" came Charles M. Hale's "Destiny Island," with Michael Devine's "Youth in Waiting" third. It was from these three novels that the judge, Professor J. F. Macdonald of Toronto, made his final selection.

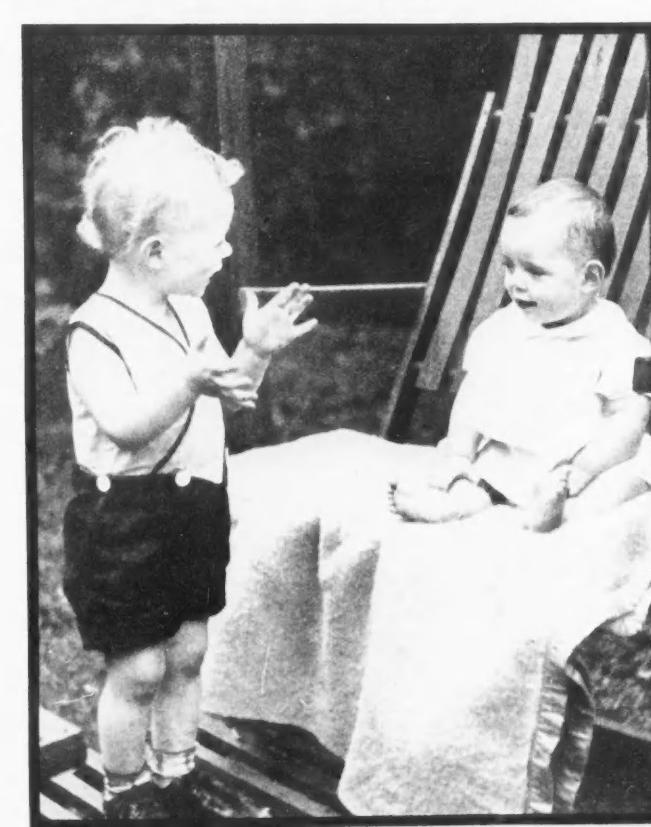
Publishers in the thirteen principal book-producing countries of the world are co-operating in this competition to offer prizes which have a minimum value of about \$19,000. The best novel in each participating country is being chosen by local judges first, and these thirteen "best" novels will then go to London to the international board of judges for choice of the final winner. The board includes Julian Boyer, Dr. Rudolph G. Binding, Joseph Wood Krutch, Gaston Rageot and Hugh Walpole.

The American contender will be John T. McIntyre's "Steps Going Down," and is more fortunate than the Canadian book, inasmuch as there is a \$4,000 prize offered for the American winner in the event that it does not win the International prize. Mr. McIntyre is a Philadelphian and the author of many short stories, novels, and plays.

After killing the first salmon one season, the owner of a certain fishery in Ireland proceeded to drink its health. Not forgetting the ghillie, he observed: "Now, Pat, I'm going to give you a drop of real old whisky. Take that," he said, offering him a portion in the cup of a small flask. "It's twenty years old."

Pat took the whisky, and eyed it critically.

"Twenty years old?" he murmured. "Well, be jahers, it's very small for its age!"



PAT-A-CAKE \*\*\* Honorable Mention Photograph by Jackson Hayward, Pilot Mount, Manitoba.

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# SECTION II

# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

» TRAVEL

» FASHION

» HOMES

» LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 8, 1936

## LORD MAYOR QUILTS MANSION HOUSE FOR CANADA



**L**ONDON'S LORD MAYOR COMES TO CANADA. Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, who is shortly to visit Canada on an official mission, very kindly posed in his office at the Mansion House for the portrait at TOP LEFT for *Saturday Night* on the occasion of "Jav's" recent visit to England. CENTRE LEFT, one of the magnificent Reception Rooms of the Mansion House. BOTTOM LEFT, the dinner table of the banqueting room with the famous City of London gold plate, specially laid out for *Saturday Night*.

His Worship's visit to Canada is mainly for the purpose of conveying to the City of Vancouver at its Jubilee celebration the congratulations of the City of London, and a gift from the borough of Richmond, consisting of a picture of the parish church and church yard of Petersham where lie the remains of Captain Vancouver, not exactly the founder of the City of Vancouver, but the discoverer of the bay on which it is located. UPPER RIGHT, the ceremony at Vancouver's grave a few weeks ago. RIGHT CENTRE, the Mayor of Richmond with mace-bearer preparing to welcome the Lord Mayor on his arrival for the ceremony. BOTTOM RIGHT, the Lord Mayor in full regalia arriving at Richmond.

On his way back from Vancouver Sir Percy Vincent will stop at London, Ont., to convey the greetings of the older London, and at Toronto where he will open the new band shell at the Exhibition.

# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

TWO pretty girls in pastel colored flannel suits passed by the corner of the cottage veranda where most of us sat in bathing suits. Someone said how smart the girls looked, and someone else remarked that it was tough that the third pretty sister had died about a month ago. The one of us who had known her was silent. A mild discussion ensued on the merits and demerits of wearing mourning.

It was generally agreed that the custom was one we were well rid of. No one indeed had anything to say for it but a soft-voiced blonde young woman who thought "widows looked awfully sweet in black." A speculative look and her unregarded cigarette ash implied a pretty vision of herself in a flowing black veil with a chic band of rough white crépe across her sunny hair.

Her husband watched her cheerfully. They had been married six weeks.

A distinguished looking woman with snow white hair, smartly turned out in white from hat to heel, one wonders why more older women do not wear white; it's almost universally becoming," said her generation still round black a solace for a few months at least. She couldn't imagine going to a funeral, for instance, in anything but black.

The younger people present tried to imagine themselves going to a funeral.

Not added the white lady with a twinkle in her eye, that she didn't feel the present attitude wasn't an improvement on the old. Her mother, she said, had been at boarding school in Montreal in 1839 when the father of two of her fellow pupils, a certain Major Aleck, died. The girls were informed they would be allowed to attend the military funeral at the Cathedral, and instructed as to proper costume and behavior. The Cathedral chancel was draped in black, the pews and even the hassocks covered with crépe. The civilian gentlemen in attendants wore wide bands of black crépe tied in a bow, with ends hanging down the back, on their tall hats. These were supplied to friends by

Even though his position simply corresponds to our own roles of Deputy Minister, Mr. Yuzawa himself is not without interest as a human being. According to the Tokyo press clipping the Vice Minister has a very curious personal habit much deplored by his friends. When slightly drunk he licks people's faces. At a drinking party when the time for tall stories arrives Mr. Yuzawa may be found quietly licking his own hands to comfort himself in his affliction, at which point his friends usually try to induce him to go home. At his daughter's wedding recently he got a bit carried away and began licking the bridegroom's face. This both surprised the guests and embarrassed the bridegroom, who apparently had not known of his future father-in-law's peculiarity. Friends who, since his appointment, have been advising the Vice Minister to mend his ways were much concerned but told the bridegroom all he could do was to keep away from his new relative. Which, we feel certain, he will try to do in the future.

"THIS Man's Father"—a pictorial biography in two centuries by Noel Carrington and Jocelyn Rae, is a book that furnishes a good deal of light entertainment. After you have enjoyed it yourself it would make an admirable present to send a summer host or hostess.

It is the life story, told in pictures, of a mythical *Albert Augustus Toogood*, a mid-Victorian Londoner, and his son, now a man in his forties. The contrast in background and manners between two periods of English history is full of fun. It begins with the two generations as babies—Toogood Jr. in his elaborate clothing and lace-curtain-mothered crib, and Toogood Sr. stripped to the diaper in his modern hospital-like cot. As the two grow up such common episodes as the visit to the photographic shop, Albert senior in velvet with lace collar, hand on the carved chair and hook behind the neck, posing with dignity, while his son faces a Ciné Kodak with indifference.

MISS JOAN WATSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watson, of Hamilton, Ont. They are in England on holiday, and have visited Spain, Majorca and Monte Carlo. They return home in the autumn.

—Photo by Pearl Freeman, London.

brown, and 15% of the other three combined. There is a big carry-over of course of smart blues from spring. The greens are important because of a newly discovered green dye for leather that gives great depth of shade and durability of color.

In leather, shoes lead as they always do for autumn—you buy something else to wear under overshoes later. A new English reversed calf is largely used, with plain calf or alligator trim. This suede surfaced leather is being promoted by all the better firms for the sportin' type of shoe. It is called "Anzora" when, in dyeing it, certain fibres are deliberately left light. Don't confuse it with the American reversed calf, which is a cheaper version and not calf at all but what is known to experts as a "split" which fairly describes it.

Toes are rounder and vamp shorter. Heavy instep ornamentation helps to pull up the shoe and give the

shorter effect. The D'orsay side line, curved down toward the sole on both sides, also helps to aggravate the appearance of a high instep. The "walled last" or "Plato" has not been as successful as its originators hoped, and you won't see much of it. Square toes are still what is known to the trade as "the volume novelty."

Heels, for the high-heeled trade, are higher than ever. Technically speaking, the woman who has grown accustomed to a 19-8 heel, will now rise to a 20, or 21-8. All the new heels are of the continental or Chinese variety—straight and high—the curved Louis heel is out even for evening shoes. There seem to be, more than usual, built up leather heels for shoes to wear with tweeds and cloth frocks, particularly on the new buffalo and seal shoes that are among the smartest to wear with tailored clothes. That's probably enough about shoes.

## MAKING UP FOR THE SCREEN

**S**HADOWS" that are painted on human faces, facial inlays that literally build new faces on players, oil that transforms an actor's visage, new "basic colors" that work new illusions with the modern super-panchromatic film now used in the studios, these are some of the amazing developments in the intricate art of make-up on the screen; an art developed, because of the exigencies of the searching "close-up," to a far higher degree than on the stage.

The advent of talking pictures, the advent of new film and new lighting has caused as complete a revolution in screen make-up as it has in camera technique and even the new literary material of the screen.

In the silent days, with orthochromatic film, in which blues photographed as white and reds as black, weird color combinations, such as blue eyelids or red under-chins were often seen.

Then came the panchromatic film, with a change to natural colors. Now comes the "super-pan," with such absolutely different lighting that the whole field of make-up has been changed again.

Out of it, according to Jack Dawn, head of the make-up department at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, has come the possibility of make-up so perfect that it can fool the micro-

scope eye of the largest close-up. "The result is that we need no longer choose actors because of type, but because of ability," points out Dawn. "In the old days when makeup was not perfect, we would have to get an actor who looked like Lincoln, for instance, to play Lincoln. Today we get an actor who can act Lincoln—and make him up to look like the character. We did it with Chic Sale in 'The Perfect Tribute.' I think the best instance is the case of Lionel Barrymore. Nobody looks less like the Andrew Jackson than he—but he was made up to a perfect replica of the man for 'The Gorgeous Hussy.'

"Another case in point, this time however a much simpler task, was Wallace Beery, as Pancho Villa in 'Viva Villa.' The illusion was good.

As a matter of fact, the make-up consisted mostly of his own mustache, grown to look like Villa's, matted hair and oil. A thin coat of oil and a little dust colored powder were used instead of greasepaint, a thing unheard of in former days."

MAKE-UP today is used for little save disguise. Most men wear no "straight" make-up, and women far less than in former days, usually powder and lipstick suffices, because of the fast action and faith to actual color values of the new film, which translates colors unerringly into black, white and gray. The most intricate problem lies in making up an actor to look like a known person.

"In the old days," Dawn states, "we used painted lines a great deal for wrinkles. But with sensitive film they wouldn't look like wrinkles at all, but like painted lines. This technique has practically vanished. Even in the old silent days, Lon Chaney developed the trick of applying plastic material to his face and cutting the wrinkles into this."

"Today we indicate age more by contour inlays and check-bones, such as those on Soo Yung as the ancient matress in 'The Good Earth.' It is more difficult to achieve disguises with a clean-shaven face; if a beard is to be used, our problem is half solved. Beards are so perfect now that illusion is complete."

"Some faces lend themselves more readily to disguise than others. Jean Hersholt can work a transformation by a change of moustache and hair. In 'Sins of Man' however, he played the old Tyrolean by graying his hair and wearing an elaborate plastic nose."

Oriental make-up, once the bugbear of the make-up man, is today simple. "We used to draw eyes upward by use of gum and fine membranes, painted over. Now by drawing a shadow downward from the inside of the eye, and upward from the outside, we can achieve the correct illusion, and also can use facial inlays. In 'The Good Earth' we made up a complete cast."

Many of the older devices of silent days cannot be used in talking pictures, such as false teeth for grotesque effects. They impede articulation. In fact anything that even creates discomfort on the face, such as a scar that draws speech, and besides making the actor feel unnatural, makes his work unnatural. We don't like even to stretch the skin with a makeup for this reason."



MISS JOAN WATSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watson, of Hamilton, Ont. They are in England on holiday, and have visited Spain, Majorca and Monte Carlo. They return home in the autumn.

—Photo by Pearl Freeman, London.



THE NEW FILMS. Henry Fonda and Pat Paterson in "Spendthrift".

the family. The girls wore black bonnets draped with crepe, black pelisses over black sleep shirts, black kid gloves, and—counting touch of not black crepe pantaloons extending modestly below their ankles.

This last, we all felt, was the ultimate in filthiness of costume.

WE ARE not sure that the Japanese Government Service includes such official titles as Minister of Fisheries or Minister of the Interior, two titles in our own system which seem to us vaguely humorous but we were touched to discover in "Tina" the other day that they have a "Minister of Vice." What at least is the way a dispatch from a Tokyo newspaper describes Mr. Yuzawa who we understand is actually Vice Minister of the Home Office in Japan.

AUTUMN and winter shoes have already pushed the frivolous foot-wear of summer out of the picture. Here is the "dope" on the new trend in shoes for smart women.

Every manufacturer and buyer of importance has concentrated on black. Brown is next in importance, followed by blue, green and wine; the proportions run about 60% black, 25%



"THE PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW." Honorable Mention Photograph by William Harland, 34 Lillian Street, Toronto, who has caught the intense interest of the youngsters watching the puppet show at the H.F.P.C. annual picnic at Port Dalhousie, July 7.

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Just as you consult a road-map before taking a tour in your car; just as you pore over a bill-of-fare before ordering lunch or dinner; just as you read reams of booklets and folders before starting out on a cruise—read the advertisements before going downtown into the shopping traffic.

Advertisements are advance news of all that's newest and best in merchandise and service. They show you, in the quiet and comfort of your home, what you may expect when you sally forth into the market-places. You can check the items that interest you, and "chuck" those that don't. Read the advertisements. Read 'em and REAP!

# SALARY PANHANDLERS?

BY KATHLEEN WHITTON RYAN

**SOCIAL** workers aren't salary panhandlers.

Yet that is insinuated by many well-to-do people each year when they hold back contributions from campaigns for welfare funds with the chant: "We'd rather give the money directly to a deserving family we know, or send them groceries, then we know exactly how every cent is spent, and there is no overhead."

People who say that think of the social worker as a sort of Lady Bountiful, being handsomely paid for distributing baskets of wholesome food to hungry families. Or else they visualize a straight-laced spinster whose soul is soured with sad stories, who sees nothing lovable in humans, and tries to put all children in orphans.

It was to offset the harm done by interfering moralists that social work became a profession, with specialized training, and standards of work. With the new world of whirling machinery, of democratic equality, and everyone standing on their own feet, a great mass of new needs developed. No lord of the manor took those who suffered hunger and thirst into his service and so settled the problem of need. Today, the social worker is trained to find out what caused the hunger, and how she can get the family adjusted in this swiftly-moving, free society.

**G**ETTING a family on its feet requires more than just brains. That is why social science schools do not accept all applicants for training. The professors who direct people in studying that most delicate of all situations, human relationships, insist that their students have a broad kindness and tolerance that will give infinite patience in dealing with those in need and those who scorn the most careful social work.

Among those who have been down to the very bottom-most pit of the depression are the social workers. They have had to bear an unbelievable burden of work at reduced salaries, and continual criticism from an irritated public. The "day sheets" or daily records of what they do in a welfare office tell of heart-breaking hours of day after day when all the ideals of social science must be glossed over to handle the emergency. One of the most important phases of social work is home visiting—the social worker tries to see the family in the home, in the environment where the adjustment has to be made. In the last few years, when each worker had twenty-five to forty applicants a day, home visits were impossible each month, and so more and more people came to the office. Of course, every home was visited at some time, but not with the frequency that the better work demands.

**A**FTER a social worker takes a university course, and two years in social science course, she spends her time something like this. The memoranda are from a day sheet, February 22, 1933.

**C**lient 1 Man asks help for neighbor, says family without food, two children, and mother refuses to apply for help. Husband died some weeks previously. Man has been helping, but is on relief himself and won't have new supplies until next day so can't spare any more food. Finds from central registry that neighbor family unknown to any agency. Sends small grocery order and arranges to visit that afternoon.

**C**lient 2 Man brings in gas bill \$8.58. Good type, hard worker, has cement poisoning in hands, got it before Workmen's Compensation extended to that casualty. Pay \$2.58 on gas.

**C**lient 3 Woman crying bitterly just learned that husband who said that he was not working has had part time work and has been using wages to support another woman and child, while she and her babies went without clothing, rent very much in arrears, and hardly any food in house. Wants children placed in home and she will go to work. Woman obviously in no state to make important decisions. Talks over matter with her, and asks to arrange to have husband at home when social worker calls, and in the meantime agency will keep children with the mother. Gives \$2.00 for carfare and food for day. Reports need to relief inspector.

**C**lient 4—Man wants promise of next month's rent. Present month paid by agency, but he doesn't want another eviction notice and what the hell is worker going to do about it. Man in very bad humor, but is really good type and depression has made him beggarly and ugly. Gets furiously mad as worker makes effort to get some relief work for him. Worker realizes that he is not mad at her personally, but at society, and she is just the nearest person to those he hates. Slams doors as he goes out, then turns and sticks out his tongue at worker. She stifles impulse to throw chair at him and bites her own tongue.

**C**lient 5 Woman with 12 children, husband in jail. Eviction notice. Woman does not speak English very well, and worker's French too high-brow. Finally arranges to have family move rent \$28 paid by agency and Salvation Army will send truck to move furniture.

**C**lient 6—Man asks clothing for two small children. Family never had relief until depression and now mother is very ill. Reports illness to visiting nurses. Given clothing \$4.70.

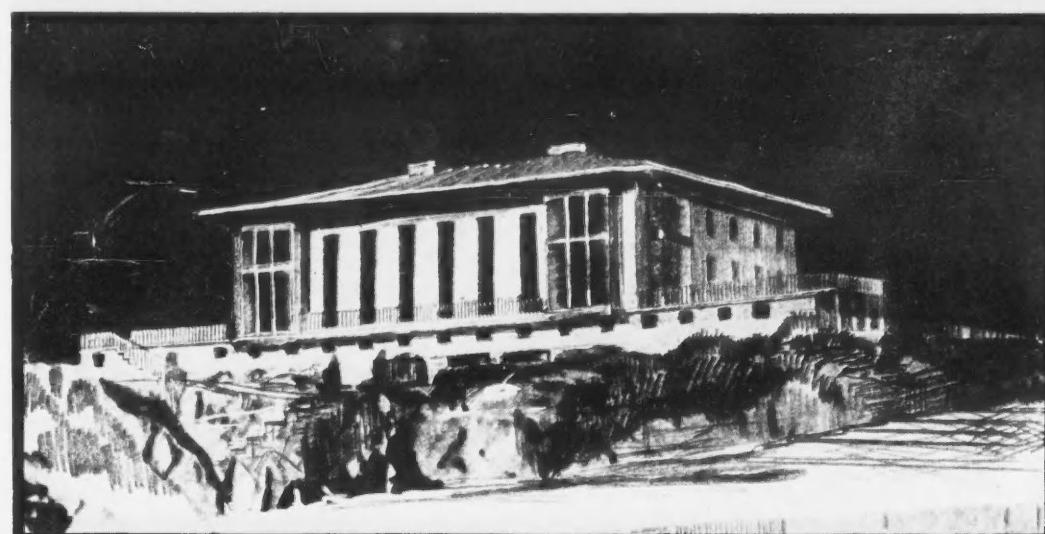
**C**lient 7—Woman in asking rent. Husband working part time and she also working part time, but have not enough money to pay rent in present apartment; also food and clothing, and will not live on relief food and does not see why she should have to leave her nice home.

**C**lient 7—"Depression is not my fault and we've always been honest and hard-working, and often given to charity, and now when we ask for help we can't get it and others can. Besides it's not your money, it's the government's, and we're going to get our share." Worker agrees that situation seems unfair, and will help

woman to move to rooms that will be easily within income for rest of winter so no relief necessary for food or rent again. Woman gets very excited—going right over to Mayor and tell him how these girls treat people in need. "All right for you to talk, sitting there drawing a big salary and getting your three meals a day." Social worker says "Good morning" and feels like saying a lot more.

**C**lient 8—Woman whose husband deserted eight months ago, asks for clothing. Agency and taxpayers keeping family while man working, keeping another house outside Ontario. Through social workers in other city, agency making arrangements to bring man back to face charges and take responsibilities and expense from taxpayers. If man not brought back, taxpayers will probably have to support his twelve children for fifteen years. Agency pays rent, municipality food.

**C**lient 9—As next man comes in worker is telephoned that another family had two children ill with bronchitis—and furnace would not work—grates and pipes gone. Worker promises to send someone right away and is busy looking in directory when man in office says that he would like to do work and knows where he can get grate for nothing, and pipes very cheap. Job was seven miles from man's home, but he did work and



THE NEW LEGATION OF FRANCE AT OTTAWA. The elevation facing the Ottawa River, from a photograph of the scale model. The building is now in the course of construction.

## SHAKESPEARE AT C.N.E.

To PREVENT any possible confusion in the mind of the audience is the primary objective a producer must remember if he is to bring out, in modern times, the tremendous natural entertainment value of Shakespearean drama, in the opinion of Brownlow Card, who is directing the Canadian Drama League production of "Romeo and Juliet" for the Canadian National Exhibition. The atmosphere of the play is something the audience must feel before so much as a line is spoken. Shakespeare provided in his lines poetic beauty of

an intensity that can only be fully appreciated when the mind is free from incongruous distractions. It is the producer's task to create the setting which will be just vivid enough to carry the modern mind into the world of the play, and not so vivid that it will conflict with attention to the lines.

Three factors enter into such an atmospheric setting: the dressing of the stage, the costuming of the play-

ers, and the naturalness with which the players fit into their costumes. Each character must create his personality in the audience-mind before he speaks. If the audience has a genuine feeling of character from him it is ready for what he says. If the atmospheric placing is correct the character seems as natural as the man in the street. This rule, sometimes overlooked by Shakespearean producers, is the key to easy and enjoyable following of the lines. Mr. Card believes. Provide color, line and movement and the audience is carried away, because the eye is quicker than the ear. But the ear will follow if it can work in unison with the eye. Without realizing what is happening the everyday world vanishes and one is caught in the rhythm of the verse and the stress of the action, eagerly listening and watching with complete enjoyment.

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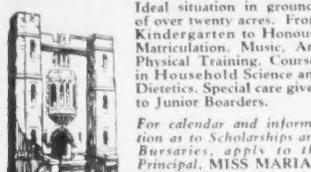
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# ABOUT THE HOUSE

THE observation by Mark Twain that everybody complains about the weather but nobody does anything about it does not hold true today. We make our own weather within localized areas. Department stores, theatres, restaurants, sleeping cars are cooled artificially, and industry is taking up air-conditioning in a big way. When it was found that controlling the weather, even indoor weather, could be made to pay dividends, doing something about the weather became a very practical matter.

Air-conditioning is the technical term that has developed out of the artificial weather-making projects and it covers a multitude of operations from producing the twenty degrees lower temperature advertised by the theatres to filtering out noise and pollen from the air circulated in homes, stores or offices.

EARLY efforts at providing an artificial coolness on a hot day involved the use of ice, but all modern methods are purely mechanical and use a reversed heat engine cycle. In the heat engine cycle a fluid, such as steam, expands and gives up its heat energy which is transformed into mechanical energy. In the reversed cycle mechanical energy is supplied to a machine which compresses a fluid, thus changing the mechanical energy into heat. This heat is carried away from the fluid and dissipated. Then when the fluid is allowed to expand it wants to get back the heat energy it gave up under pressure and does so by absorbing heat from anything with which it comes into contact. In refrigerating machines it performs this function of absorbing heat in the cooling coils such as surround the compartment in which the ice cubes are made in the household refrigerator.

The majority of air-conditioning installations do not use refrigeration to produce cooling, but utilize ingenious manners some highly technical principles involved in the interactions of air and water vapour. All persons are well aware of the fact that they are more uncomfortable on hot, sultry days. Meteorologists tell us that the high relative humidity is the characteristic factor of unpleasant periods. This gave rise to the common remark "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity."

IF WE experience two hot days in succession with a temperature of 95 degrees, the first with a relative humidity of 15 per cent, and the second 30 per cent, we will feel immensely more uncomfortable on the second day. Our bodies maintain their normal temperature by operating heat-regulating mechanisms. If we did not dissipate large amounts of heat, very hot conditions would develop and interfere with the normal functioning of the body. One of the ways of getting rid of excess heat is to evaporate water from the body. One way of evaporating water is by perspiration through the 2,000,000 pores of the skin, and another is by evaporation from the surface of the lungs. The extent to which we can get rid of water from the outside of the body or from the lungs depends upon the ability of the air to absorb this moisture, and this in turn depends upon the amount of moisture already in the air. The amount of moisture which the air will hold depends upon its temperature. Hot air will hold much more moisture than cold air.

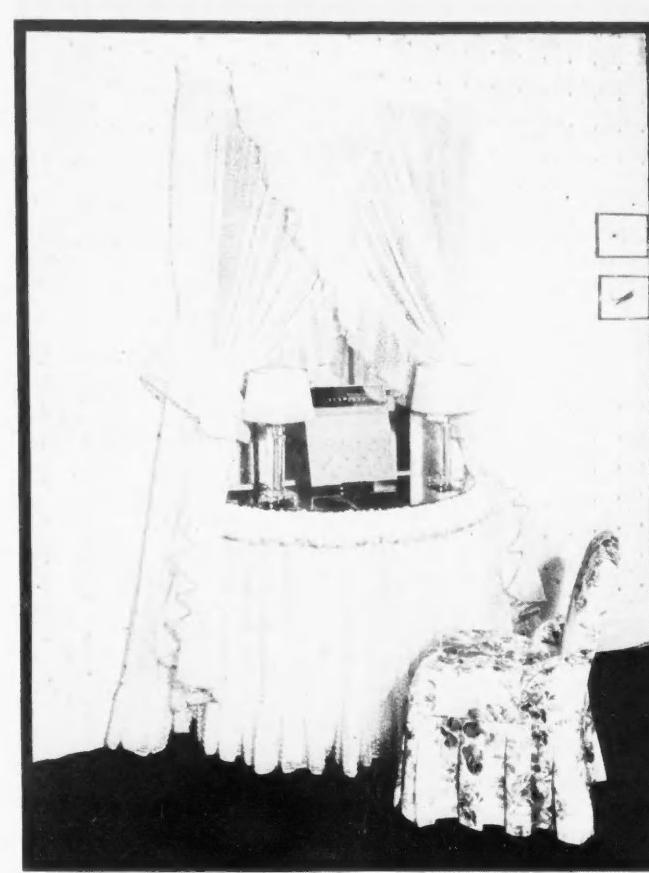
On a hot day when the air is very dry it takes up moisture from everything containing water. As a result our perspiration is quickly absorbed and the cooling process is effective, making us feel comfortable despite the heat. But if the air is already carrying almost its full capacity of moisture it can take up very little more and we get rid of perspiration very slowly. We feel very uncomfortable.

AIR CONDITIONING systems take advantage of this comfort factor associated with the humidity and produce comfort conditions by regulating the relative humidity of the air. The amount of movement of the air is also a factor in producing comfort. Still air of high humidity takes up very little moisture, but we will get rid of larger amounts of perspiration if the air is moving. Increasing the movement of the air and controlling its relative humidity offers two means of giving the effect of comfortable without introducing overheating into a process.

It has been estimated by physiologists that 50 per cent of the food we eat goes toward heat production and the remainder toward body building and repair. A man sitting at rest in autumn at a temperature of 60 degrees gives off as much heat as a 120-watt electric lamp according to an extensive survey of existing knowledge of the effects of atmospheric factors on comfort compiled for Standard Air Conditioning, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Radiator Company. The body's normal temperature is 98.6 degrees. It can operate its heat dissipation mechanism most efficiently when the surrounding atmosphere is at a temperature 36 degrees below this point.

Clothing has an important effect on our ability to get rid of excess body heat. If we take the cooling powers of the skin as 100 we reduce it to 82 by putting on a shirt, to 60 by adding a woolen vest, and to 40 if we put on a coat. Every individual responds differently to temperature conditions. The thyroid gland controls the rate of metabolism and therefore the temperature of the body due to the burning up of nutritional elements and this varies widely among people. Respiration is another important physiological factor. This is controlled by a brain center which reacts with great sensitivity to the carbon dioxide content or acidity of the blood. An increase in carbon dioxide in the air or in the blood, speeds up respiration within the limits in which this mechanism operates.

Women have different responses to temperature than men. They



PINK-SPOTTED WHITE WALLPAPER creates an attractive background for the ultra-feminine dressing table, which is flounced with dotted white pussy-willow marquisette, matching the frilled curtains—and, like them, smartened by an edging of pink, ready-made bias binding. The pink-patterned, white, glazed chintz chair-covering is a pleasant complement.

—Courtesy: The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.

carry a padding of fat beneath the skin. This fat also acts as a heat insulating medium. It is for this reason that men would feel half frozen in cold weather if they dressed no more warmly than do their mothers, wives or daughters.

Our bodily requirements call for very much larger quantities of air than of food or water. The average food consumption is three pounds of food per person and water consumption four pounds, while the air we breathe in the course of a day weighs thirty-four pounds. This vast amount of air we breathe contains much more than the principal constituent gases, oxygen and nitrogen. It carries germs, mineral dust, smoke, pollen, organic particles, and at some time has carried all the rubber from all the automobile tires that are worn out. People are sensitive to these substances in varying degrees. One person out of 100 suffers from hay fever caused by the pollen floating in the air. When the pollen is filtered out the suffering quickly ceases.

## DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE long-expected revolt against the universal use of black or dark blue, especially in light woolens and comfortable tailored apparel and street dresses, has finally begun in Paris, according to reports received from there. Thanks to the remarkable progress in dyeing a new world of iridescent surfaces and scintillating colors in every conceivable tone is opening up in summer and autumn materials.

Nothing is more indicative of this trend than the new series of tonal shades produced by Jacques Léger, weaver and chemist, in his "Tortaz." The fine lamb's wool creation in which a mixture of fluffy rabbit hair (pou de lapin) is interwoven, giving it an incomparable velvet-softness in texture.

The new cloth will be presented next season in an amazing array of one hundred and eighty shades, all absolutely new, grouped in four symbolic series, such as tulip, flame, September sun and lake.

The tulip series includes the shades from violet to red. Flame comprises all the yellows and oranges revealed in the warm reflections and the ardent glow of fire-side embers.

September sun is the country in autumn. It contains the greens of the fields as they merge into yellow and brown and smoky-colored tints, the tones of hazy underbrush and the strewings of thousands of dead leaves.

But the most diversified of all these series of shades are those grouped under the designation of lake. There are at least sixty tones of blue and green of a purity and transparency only seen in the multiple ripples of water at different seasons and at different hours.

There are blues both pale and dark in the new lake series which recall the striking azure of Riviera skies or the extraordinary turquoise of high mountain lakes.

After so many seasons of dark colors, one can readily foresee that the Parisians will be much tempted by these fresh colors, and certainly the blues and greys will be seen in all their varieties during the coming season.

IN A recent magazine article, the food fad of "Seisophy" as set forth by its advocates, is described, says a writer in a recent article on the ridiculous extremes to which most food fads have been carried.

"Seisophy" is the word the late St. John, had for what he called "pseudo-dietetic inspiration." He described it thus: "Systematized ignorance—the most delightful science in the world because it is acquired without labor or pains and keeps the mind from melancholy."

Tommy, what is a synonym?" the teacher asked.

"A synonym," said Tommy, wisely, "is a word you use when you can't spell the other one." *Get it.*

• • •

A lady was entertaining her friend's small son.

"Are you sure you can eat your meat?" she asked, after watching his struggles.

"Oh, yes," he replied, without looking up from his plate. "We often have it as tough as this at home."

*Atlanta Constitution*



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Principals



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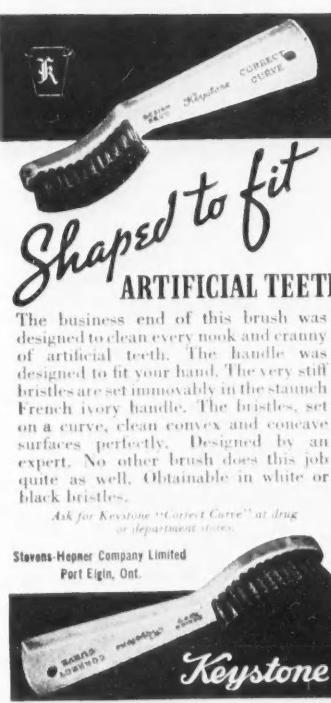
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Stevens-Hepner Company Limited  
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## CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

ONE of my very favorite cook books is "The Gun Club Cook Book," compiled by Charles Browne, an American doctor and Congressman, who was once mayor of Princeton but who confesses that his primary interest in life is cookery.

I don't know why it takes a man to be really frank about food. Years of putting cook's less successful efforts over on the male have probably made women dubious about it. Women will eat almost anything without protest, men have theories and aren't shy of expressing them. This accounts for the general excellence of food in men's clubs, and the low vitality of the fare offered in teashops.

Here is one of the reasons I like Dr. Browne's cook book. He is discussing entrees and light luncheon dishes. "The following," he says, "are fair samples of vegetable and

you. In France, of course, it is all sole—at least on the card."

Drain the fish carefully and mask it with a thick and rich white sauce. Glaze it in the oven under the broiler for five minutes and garnish in any of the ways which give this type of dish a particular name, as, for instance:

*Sole Marguery* Poached fillet with white sauce garnished with mussels and shrimps and glazed in the oven.

*Sole Cardinal* Poached fillet with bits of lobster on top and white sauce decorated with lobster coral.

*Sole Brown\** Poached fillets masked with white sauce sprinkled thickly with grated cheese, browned in the oven, and surrounded with chopped mushrooms lightly fried in bacon fat and mixed with a few strips of bacon grilled till crisp and then broken up small.

*Sole* *Brown*\* Poached fillets masked with white sauce sprinkled thickly with grated cheese, browned in the oven, and surrounded with chopped mushrooms lightly fried in bacon fat and mixed with a few strips of bacon grilled till crisp and then broken up small.

For freshly caught trout I know of no better way to cook them than this a grand dish for breakfast, luncheon, or the fish course at dinner.

Clean and behead the fish. Dip them in milk and roll them in flour to which you have added an unusual quantity of salt and pepper and a little dry mustard. Fry them in olive oil till brown on both sides. Split each carefully and remove the backbone, replacing it with a strip of bacon fried crisp. Pour a little melted butter mixed with lemon juice over them and serve at once.

Lastly, I give you "Fish Mulligan," a recipe I have owned for years. It's grand in the country, and is not intended for delicate appetites. It should really be made over an open fire.

*Fish "Mulligan"* Half fill a large saucepan with cold water and put in a quantity of fish cut in chunks. Add 12 peeled potatoes, 3 onions, salt and pepper. Bring slowly to a boil and add a handful of pieces of bacon or salt pork. Let it simmer slowly until the potatoes begin to fall apart. Toss in a small can of corn and/or some left-over cooked rice and some pieces of stale bread. (Frankly there isn't much of anything except your bathing suit that cannot be added with advantage). Dissolve some flour in warm water (I try to keep some browned flour on hand for this sort of thing, as I like stews to have color, but it's really not important). Add this and cook again until the troops are starving. It will then taste divine. That should handle The Catch.

A little girl was trying to dress herself for the first time unaided. After struggling for a few minutes she came into her mother's bedroom and said tearfully:

"How can I button my dress when the buttons are at the back and I'm in the front?"

Pat and Mike were discussing the law of compensation.

"Accordin' to a book I wance read," said Pat, "when a man loses one sense

his others are more developed."

"Sure an' Ol've noticed it!" exclaimed Mike. "Whin a man has one leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other's longer."

A family moved from the city to the suburbs, and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the

largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a nearby dealer.

Shortly afterwards the house was entered by burglars who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

"Well, what you need now," said the dealer, "is a little dog to wake up the big dog!"



THE ALL AMERICAN, is the name pretty Mary Carlisle, the film player, calls her new bathing suit. Of one-piece style, the suit is of navy blue knit with top trimming of red and white. The straps are white.

animal entrees" and he quotes recipes for Braised Celery and Sweetbreads. Mushrooms under glass, and then . . .

*Fried Sweetbreads.* "Fried Sweetbreads are parboiled, breaded and fried in deep oil. They are usually served with white sauce and green peas. Sweetbreads are sometimes boiled, cut up, and served in patty shells with white sauce. This differs from the same type of food as creamed oysters and has nothing to recommend it."

His methods with fish have long been standbys of mine, and his direct way of debunking fancy names for fish dishes I find very refreshing. This being the season when fresh fish from the lake or river is constantly being brought proudly home to the cottage by the family sportsman, it seems a good time to pass on what I've gleaned from Dr. Browne.

*Fillets of Fish.* The French method is to poach the fillet from 8 to 10 minutes in very gently boiling water, water mixed half and half with white wine, or "court bouillon" which is strained water in which you have previously boiled a few onions or leeks, some carrots, bits of celery, parsley, and a little "bouquet" of dried herbs. The fillets may be, indeed probably are this month, black bass, white fish, pickerel, or even pike, which I think myself is a loathsome fish, but don't let me discourage

(\*I think this as good as any though I do feel its name lacks style.)

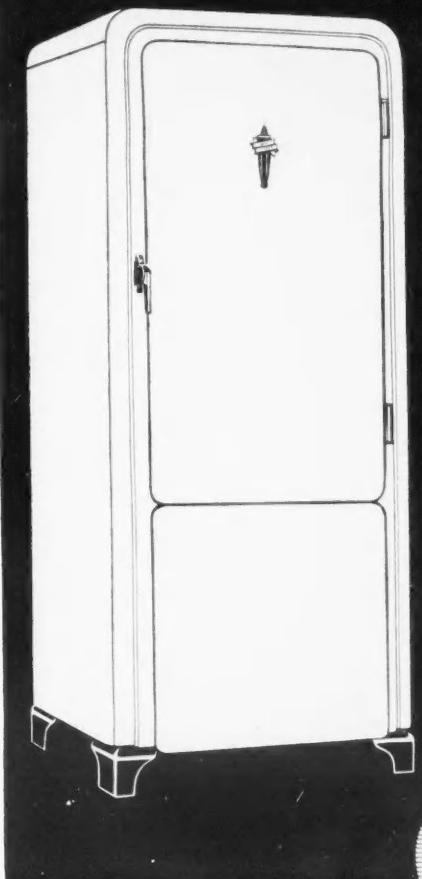
Any fish that can be cooked in the oven and preferably in a covered roasting pan seems to me the choice in summer. No odors in the kitchen, no hot and cross cook, no standing beside the stove. Salmon trout is ideal for this method. Here's how to do it for a party.

*Salmon Trout Braised.* Have the fish make scale and clean the fish. Wipe it clean yourself with a wet cloth. Wrap slices of bacon around it, fastening them with toothpicks. Brown several slices of onion and carrots in butter and add to them 1 cup of dry white wine, a liqueur glass of brandy, and a bouquet of parsley, thyme and bay leaf. Put the fish in a roasting pan and pour this juice around it. Cover the fish carefully with well-buttered paper and put on the lid of the pan tight. Set in a fairly hot oven and baste frequently, lifting the paper to do it. Cook about 35 minutes. Put the fish on a hot platter in the warming oven. Reduce the juice in the pan by boiling a couple of minutes, and then add, little by little, a quarter of a pound of butter. Pour some of this over the fish and decorate the creature with slices of lemon and chopped parsley. Send the rest of the sauce to the table in a sauce boat and serve plain little oiled new potatoes with the dish.



SATIN, as shimmering as the water itself, is chosen to fashion this attractive bathing suit worn by Jean Chabot, pretty Metro-Goldwyn Mayer featured player, who was recently chosen as the "perfect beauty" by the noted artist and illustrator, McClelland Barclay. The color of the suit is turquoise blue.

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BARON AND BARONESS KERVYN DE MEERANDRI, left, Miss Phyllis Ransom and Mrs. A. C. Ransom, of Toronto, watch the tees off at the Manoir Richelieu Golf Tournament. Baron Meerandri is the Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General for Belgium in Montreal.

—Photo by Associated Press News

Patty, Miss Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Birdwood, Mrs. Joel and Mrs. Gordon Lennox.

**A**N important change in the dates of the Solonians Club's international invitation tennis tournament has been announced, it having been decided to switch to August 28, 29 and the last week of July instead of mid-August as previously planned. In order to permit more of the well-known American stars to compete, the Solonians Club's members and guests' golf tournament, originally planned for the end of August, is advanced to August 15 and 16, though the ladies' and men's invitation golf tournaments early in September remain unchanged.

The club's international tennis tournament attracts Canadian and American stars in competition and in exhibition play. William Allison and Fred Perry turned up last year for exhibition matches. Marcel Rainslieve won the tournament. Frank Parker, Hubert Grant and Stanley B. Wood Jr. have been previous winners. The matches always provide excitement for the spectators, many of whom are spending the summer at the club's base Chateau or in their own private cottages on the club property. Who will compete this year is now known and is widely known until the last moment. It is hoped Perry will pit in an appearance again, if only as a spectator.

**ENGAGEMENTS**

The engagement is announced of Joan Turner Howard, daughter of Mrs. C. Stuart Clark, of Toronto, and the late Lt. John Turner Howard, to Dr. Gilbert de Beauregard Robinson, son of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Robinson, of Aurora, Ont.

Bruhader and Mrs. J. M. Prower of Quebec, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Ursula Margaret to Mr. Duncan Douglas, R.C.A.F., second son of the late Gordon Douglas and of Mrs. Douglas, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Joly de Lethbridge of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Agnes, to Mr. Robert de Wolfe MacKay, son of the late Dean Sir A. MacKay, of McGill University, and of Mrs. MacKay.

**MARRIAGES**

A lovely summer wedding took place August 1 at "Bernhardt," the home of Mrs. J. B. Martyn of Ripley, Ont., when her youngest daughter, Margaret Mary, became the bride of

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Baker, from Winnipeg from England, arriving from Montreal by motor.

**TRAVELERS**

Mr. and Mrs. Philippe Baker have returned to Winnipeg from England, arriving from Montreal by motor. Mrs. H. A. Higgins of Montreal accompanied them to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Robert Loring has returned to Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where she was the guest of her sister, Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa, at her summer home.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, has left to spend some weeks at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Among those holidaying at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ont., are Mr. and Mrs. G. E. McCarter, Mrs. H. Mills, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland McCarthy, of Toronto, and Mrs. P. B. Toller and Miss Nancy Toller of Ottawa.

LADY NANTON recently invited a few friends in for tea at her delightful new house in a corner of the grounds of old "Kilmorie," Winnipeg. Lady Nanton has used the paneling from the old home and has gathered about her all the lovely furniture, pictures and silver which she treasures most. From the living room one walks out on a stone flagged patio with gay striped awnings overhead and bordered with bright blossoms, altogether a most attractive setting. Mrs. John McEachern presided over the tea cups. Mrs. H. B. Shaw was there and with her Miss Shaw of Montreal, who is her guest. Mrs. J. Y. Reid was among the guests and wore a pale blue chiffon frock, while Mrs. C. E. McPherson was in navy and white ensemble. Mrs. Higginson, who wore black chiffon flowered in white lilles-of-the-valley, is spending the week-end with Mrs. C. S. Riley at her summer home, and expects to return next week to her home in the east.

**T**HE Honorable Gilbert Wainwright is included in the list of Birthday honours from the King, he having been made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. Mr. Wainwright is a former resident of Toronto, and retired a few years ago from the management of the Bank of Nova Scotia for Jamaica. He now resides there, and is a nominated member of the Jamaica Legislative Council.

**T**HE infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Grange Kingsmill was christened Sunday, July 26, at the summer home of his grandmother, Lady Kingsmill, "Ballybeg," Portland-on-the-Rideau. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Cameron, of Beauharnois, and Mr. Gordon McLaren, of Ottawa, were the godparents. The baby was christened Michael Grange.

**O**F INTEREST to Canadians, the baptism of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. Rodney Moore took place recently in England at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The child was named Michael Rodney Newton, and the godparents were Lady Grant, Mrs. Ian Bullen, Mr. Melvyn Ridley, Mr. Arthur Yenchen, and Captain Maurice Lush. Others present included Major-General Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir Thomas and Luisa Robinson, Mr. Ian Bullen, Sir Arthur Grant, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss

**THE SOCIAL WORLD**

MRS. CLIFFORD J. AUTON, the former Miss Florence Helen Cole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, of Ottawa, whose wedding took place recently.

—Photo by Karsh.

Mr. William Charles Finlayson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Finlayson, of Kincaidine. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. H. L. Martyn, of Toronto, and was attended by Miss Margaret Finlayson, Miss Doris Prowse of Charlottetown, and Miss Annie Bowens Little Miss Jessie Grace Martyn, witness girl. The best man was Mr. Stewart Finlayson, of Detroit, and

Friday for England, where they will be guests of Mr. Benson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, at Shearhavne Manor, Honiton, Devon. They expect to remain two months.

Miss P. F. Sise, who has been spending two months in Europe, is expected in Montreal shortly. She will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Frances Sise, who has been attending school in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Lowe and Miss Willa Lowe, of Toronto, are spending some time at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Miss Maureen McGee, of Ottawa, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D'Arcy McGee, in Muskoka, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury have returned to Ottawa after a visit at Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, with Mr. Drury's sister, Mrs. Charles Porteous. They had previously been the guests of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Tilley at their summer home in Rothsay, N.B.

The Marquess of Willingdon, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Marchioness of Willingdon, have taken up residence at Walmer Castle, Deal, Kent. They will not return to London until October.

Mr. Richard and Lady Winifred Penney have left England for Canada and California and will remain there until the autumn.

Miss Elisa Bosio, of Florence, Italy, who has been the guest of Mrs. Counsell, of Ancaster, Ont., has left for Murray Bay, where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Lyle of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd S. Chalmers and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Goudy, Mr. J. R. H. Chipman, all of Toronto, and Mr. J. E. Langdon, of Montreal, spent a recent week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Murray Chipman at their camp on Lake Commandant at the Seliniory Club, Quebec.

Lady Reading has arrived in Ottawa from England, and is the guest of Sir Francis and Lady Flound at Earnscliffe.

Mrs. Alex Bantin, of Toronto, is a guest at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Lord Thomas Leopold Rathdonnell, of Rathvilly, County Carlow, Ireland, and his son, the Honorable McTillock-Burnby, were at General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ont., for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maguire, of Saskatoon, Sask., who have been staying at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, have sailed for Europe and will remain abroad until after the Coronation next year.

Hon. H. H. Davis and Mrs. Davis, of Ottawa, who have been spending some weeks at their York Mills home, "Hilltops," are now at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., where they will remain until September.

Dr. and Mrs. M. G. Bond, of Toronto, have sailed for England on the Andania.

Senator Frank P. O'Connor, Miss Mary O'Connor and Mr. and Mrs. F. Fitzgibbons, all of Toronto, were guests of honor when Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Leach, of Calgary, entertained informally during the week-end prior to their departure for Eastern Canada after a holiday in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg have left Toronto to spend two weeks with Mrs. Jago at her cottage in Oakville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Harman, of Victoria, B.C., entertained at a late afternoon party at their home in The Uplands recently, at which Miss Adele Harman, of Toronto, and many other out-of-town guests were present.

A reunion of several former Edmontonians was enjoyed recently at the luncheon hour at Hotel Georgia, Vancouver, the group including Lady Edward Montague, who is in Vancouver on a visit of some duration, her sister, Miss Jessie Potter, Miss Mary Forbes Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John Sydie, who have been spending the summer there, and Supt. R. L. Cadiz, R.C.M.P., and Mrs. Cadiz.

Lady Strathcona and the Honourable E. H. Christopher Loder, of London, England, are guests at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

Mrs. Napoleon Brinkman, her children and her sister-in-law, Miss Brinkman, of London, England, have arrived in Ottawa to spend the remainder of the summer with Mrs. Brinkman's parents, Mr. and Mrs.

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**Canadian Pacific**



MISS JOAN HOWARD, daughter of Mrs. C. Stuart Clark, of Toronto, whose marriage to Dr. Gilbert de Beauregard Robinson, son of Dr. and Mrs. Percy G. Robinson, of Aurora, Ont., takes place early in September.

—Photo by Violet Keene, Eaton's - College St.

Wilson Southam, at Portland-on-the-Rideau.

Lady Gooderham, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and her two children are spending the summer at their country home on Lake Rosseau, Ont., for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maguire, of Saskatoon, Sask., who have been staying at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, have sailed for Europe and will remain abroad until after the Coronation next year.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Davis, of Ottawa, who have been spending some weeks at their York Mills home, "Hilltops," are now at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., where they will remain until September.

Miss Mary Anderson has returned to Ottawa from Toronto, where she spent several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Rankine Nesbitt.

• • •

**BRANSCOMBE BROADCAST**

**A**ND EVENT of national and artistic significance occurred Sunday night, August 2, when through the Radio Commission coast-to-coast network Gena Branscombe broadcast a program of her own orchestral and choral works. Miss Branscombe, Canada's great woman composer, lives at present in New York, where she conducts several choral societies, among them the Branscombe Choral Society which broadcasts frequently over the N.B.C. network. She was brought to Canada by the Commission especially for this Sunday night program.

The Salom orchestra and the choir were under the baton of the composer, Miss Branscombe had chosen for this program works inspired by her Canadian background—the Quebec Symphonic Suite, "Maple" and "Youth of the World." The Quebec Symphonic Suite presents the dramatic story of the year 1665 in Quebec, and into it the composer has woven the romantic heroism and the sense of drama of the French of the old regime. "Youth of the World" is a massive work for chorus and orchestra written in memory of the Canadians who fell in the Great War.

This is particularly interesting in that the words used in the choral were written by Miss Branscombe for her music. According to reports from Halifax to Vancouver the broadcast had fine reception.



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(From Halifax two days earlier).

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Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St.  
Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada.  
From Boston, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 12,  
Sept. 26 and fortnightly thereafter.  
(From Halifax two days earlier).

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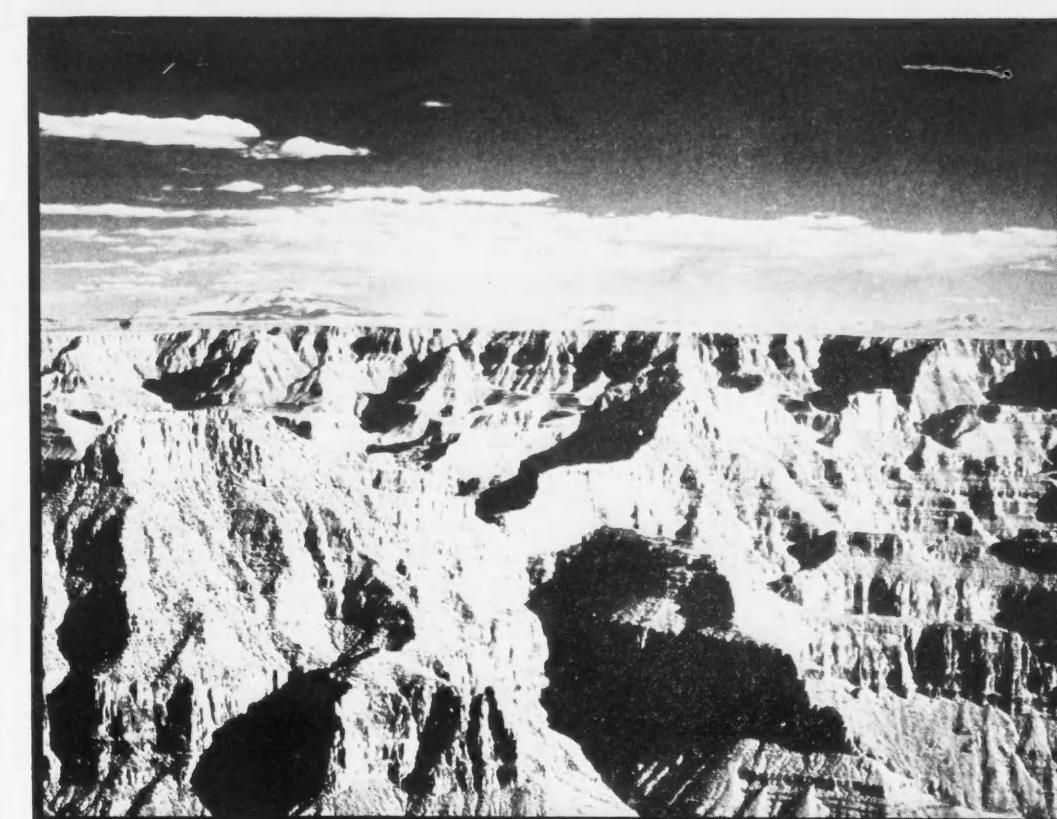
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AERIAL VACATIONS are the order this year and one of the most popular vacationlands for air travelers is Grand Canyon National Park, seen above from the air. Air tours now include trips over Boulder Dam and Grand Canyon and coast-to-coast passengers may see these stupendous sights by taking an aerial side trip from the regular flight.

—Photo courtesy United Air Lines.

### Ports of Call

## VACATIONING BY AIR

AIR lines and travel bureaus for the first time are this year offering special all-expense and featured air vacation tours ranging from two days to as long as the traveler has time for. Air lines discovered last year that there is a market for vacation travel. Previously, they had confined their sales efforts primarily to development of business travel, but this year there is an aggressive drive on to attract to the air lanes the vacationist, and the appeal is to leave later, stay longer and get home earlier.

It is the belief of air line executives that planes can attract a new type of traveler and not necessarily subtract them from other forms of transportation, as there are many vacation spots not now visited by people from distant points merely because of the time element involved.

An example is United Air Lines' announcement that on June 20 a service was inaugurated whereby passengers leaving Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland or Detroit at the close of the business day and Chicago after dinner can have breakfast at Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone Park and they can take the two or three-day regular stage tours around the park, or, if pressed for time, can board another plane at the West Yellowstone Airport and enjoy a 150-mile aerial cruise over the entire park area. This trip affords a sight of the majestic Grand Teton mountains, several geyser basins, including Old Faithful, breathtaking view of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone with its gorgeously colored walls framing the spectacular Yellowstone waterfall, and the aerial sightseers look down on 3,400 square miles of geysers, boiling pools, waterfalls, lakes and the weird phenomena of the nation's best known playground.

AT BOULDER DAM

THE speed and convenience of air transportation for vacation travel generally is proven by the fact that passengers who leave points as distant as New York can interrupt their trip at Salt Lake City, take seven hours to fly to Yellowstone Park and over it and back to Salt Lake where they resume their trip to the coast.

Another proof of the new drive of the air lines for vacation travel is

the announcement that for the first time air travelers can enjoy the gorgeous sight of Zion National Park in Utah from the air, as coast-to-coast passengers are routed directly over this stupendous, brilliantly colored canyon and also over the adjacent Cedar Breaks National Monument, gigantic natural amphitheatre filled with strange rock formations of amazing colors—an area now made completely accessible for the first time by airplane, enabling passengers to understand why the Indians named it "Circle of Painted Cliffs".

In another hour, on this same trip, Los Angeles-bound passengers are flown over Boulder Dam, man's biggest job, and over Mead Lake, the world's largest man-made reservoir. Stop-overs are allowed at Las Vegas, Nevada, for inspection of the Dam, a boat trip on the lake and into the Grand Canyon, with special aerial tours over the Grand Canyon.

United Air Lines and Western Air Express (operator of the connecting Salt Lake-Los Angeles line) have co-operated with Grand Canyon Airlines in establishment of several boat and air tours over Boulder Dam, Boulder Lake and the Grand Canyon from Las Vegas, Nev., which is only an overnight flight from the east. Here passengers have their

courier, B.C. Also, travelers contemplating an Alaskan tour are urged to fly to Seattle or Vancouver for steamers which transport them to Juneau, where connections are made with airplanes to Alaskan points, this service bringing Nome, Alaska, within the shadow of the Arctic Circle, less than five days from New York.

One of the large travel bureaus lists twelve special air routes selected for their diversity in scenic appeal for "seeing America by air".

The aerial voyages which extend from New York to Mexico City in seven scenic tours to the west coast and from Niagara Falls to Florida on the five eastern routes, will be in co-operation with Eastern, Transcontinental and Western Air, American Northwest and United Air Lines, and will include land sightseeing itineraries at all points of interest.

Tour No. 1 from New York will be by American Airlines by way of Washington, Memphis and Little Rock to the Texas Centennial exhibition at Dallas en route to Los Angeles Northward to San Francisco the tour will include Santa Barbara, Del Monte and the San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite. The westward flight of Tour No. 2 will be by TWA by way of St. Louis and Kansas City.



MODERN TRAVEL COMFORT. A party landing from one of the splendid ships now available to the air vacationist. Tourists are taking to the air lines to add days to their vacations by reducing travel time en route.

—Photo courtesy United Air Lines.

choice of "between planes" trips or one or two-day air and boat trips featuring guided inspections of the vast concrete wedge of Boulder Dam, boat trips over huge Lake Mead (largest man-made lake in the world), and a flight to the very rim of the Grand Canyon in Grand Canyon National Park.

Thus, within the space of a few hours, the traveler on United Air Lines' mid-continent airway can see such internationally famous spots as Yellowstone Park, Great Salt Lake, Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Boulder Dam and Grand Canyon.

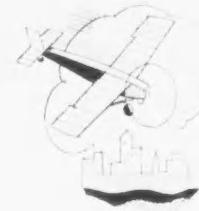
### OVER THE PARKS

THERE is also airplane service for the vacationist who wishes to visit the following parks: Yosemite National Park, reached from the airports at San Francisco or Fresno; Rainier National Park, reached from Seattle or Tacoma. Rocky Mountain National Park, from Denver or Colorado Springs; Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, from Fresno; Crater Lake National Park, from Medford; the Black Hills from Omaha or Cheyenne, and the dude ranches from Denver, Cheyenne, Sheridan or Billings or from California ports.

Another appeal of the air lines is on behalf of the combination plane-steamer vacation to Hawaii, the steamers meeting planes at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Van-

uouver, B.C. Also, travelers contemplating an Alaskan tour are urged to fly to Seattle or Vancouver for steamers which transport them to Juneau, where connections are made with airplanes to Alaskan points, this service bringing Nome, Alaska, within the shadow of the Arctic Circle, less than five days from New York.

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republie's capital city and environs, journeys will be made to Guadalupe, San Juan, Teotihuacan, to view the ancient Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, with return stops at Pueblo, Los Angeles, Dallas and the Carlsbad Caverns on route east.

There are optional flight extensions on all western tours for seeing Yellowstone National Park, Boulder Dam and the Grand Canyon from the air.



# SECTION III

# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

» FINANCE

» GOLD & DROSS

» INSURANCE

» THE MARKET

*Safety for  
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 8, 1936

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## HOW MUCH RE-EMPLOYMENT CAN BE HOPED FOR?

If Monetary Authorities do not Control Pace of Recovery, Continuance of Inflationary Policies May Cause Speculative Boom but Only Slight Increase in Employment

BY JOHN S. M. ALLEY

**T**O a very great number of people, in Canada and elsewhere, such economic recovery as has been yet achieved has not brought sufficient improvement of personal fortunes to satisfy them should economic conditions settle down at approximately the present level of employment, profits, prices, etc. To such people, especially those who cling to the belief that an infinitely better level could be achieved by appropriate monetary and banking control policies, the suggestion that monetary authorities should seriously consider "damping down" the pace of recovery seems to spring from a ridiculously exaggerated sense of caution or from the most antisocial desires of the mysterious "money trust."

Yet such suggestion is currently being made by several authorities, to whose suggestions it would, in most cases, have paid us in the past to listen. Recent action of American Federal Reserve authorities, to guard against the possibility of the excess reserves of the American banks being used to finance a runaway boom, is a case in point. In the United Kingdom, evidence of a growing concern lest the time may not now be ripe for a more cautious monetary policy, has appeared frequently during the present year, in the columns of the London *Economist*, probably the most highly regarded of English financial publications.

For instance, in a parenthetical paragraph of the leading article of April 4, the emergence of the world rearmament crisis at this time is especially deplored, from the British point of view, because it distracts attention from this urgent question of internal economic policy. The pace of the recovery, which has accompanied the easy-money policy permitted by departure from gold, is slackening. Should it be revived by more strenuous inflationary efforts, or should it be allowed to settle (as it seems to be tending), at a point considerably short of full employment of labor and capital, in order to avoid the depression, a few years hence, that would apparently surely follow an inflation-born boom? Granted that a subsequent depression is too great a price to pay for a boom, we still have to determine at what point recovery brings us into boom conditions, and if we are today near that point.

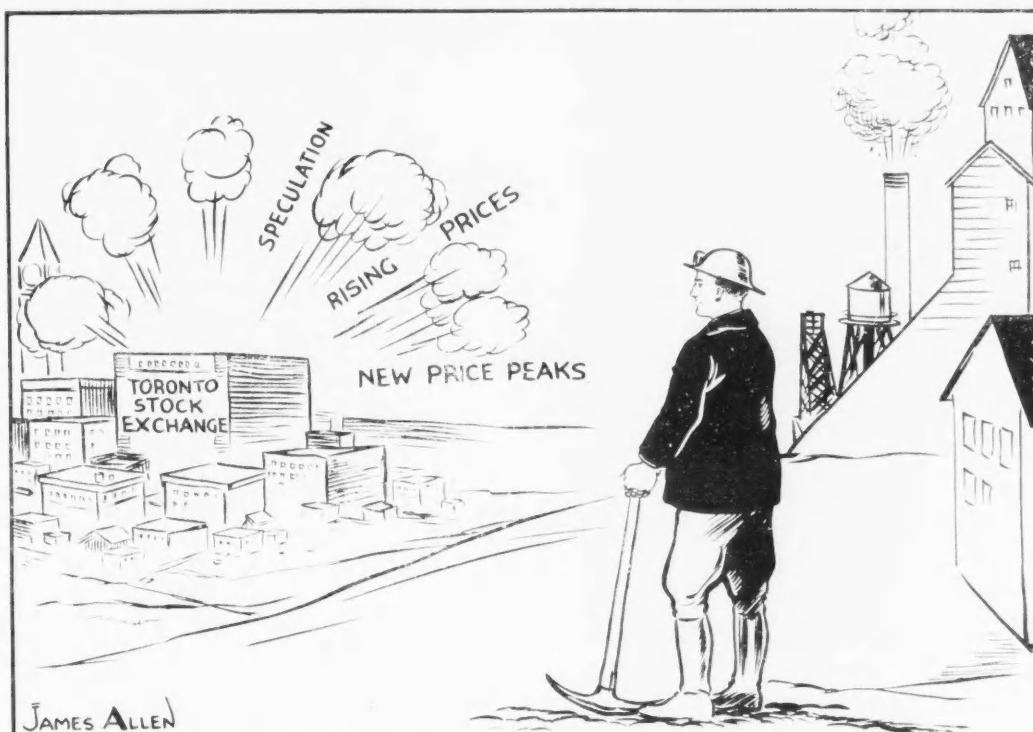
A tentative suggestion as to the conditions which mark the change-over from recovery to

boom, along with a suggestion that such conditions may be at hand in England, is found in the issue of April 4. This article considers some of the practical policies suggested by the more recent theoretical work of Mr. J. M. Keynes, who contends that provision of full employment of the productive resources of the nation, including labor, should be the proper goal of monetary and economic policy, rather than the older objectives, such as maintenance of the gold standard, preservation of exchange stability, maintenance of stable internal prices, etc., which have, at various times, been highly regarded. In giving tentative approval to this viewpoint, the *Economist* defines "full employment" in terms which

seriously modify one's first impression of what it means, and which suggest that in England it may already have been substantially achieved.

One gathers that, in the technical sense, "full employment" is consistent with continuance of the considerable "regular" unemployment arising from the shifting of men from one job to another, from the need for reserves of labor and capital equipment for intermittent, irregular and seasonal enterprises, and from the inevitable presence, on the fringe of the economy, of many unemployable and partly-employable, before they can be listed as something other than unemployed. Further, it seems, at

(Continued on Page 24)



AWAY FROM THE FLURRY OF BAY STREET, THE NORTH IS MAKING MINES

## THE BASIS OF THE MINING MARKET'S STRENGTH

Base Metal Issues Reach Highest Prices Since 1929, and Golds Near 1934 High—Sound Property Development and Higher Metal Prices Support New Share Valuations

BY WILLIAM WESTON

**W**HAT is the basis for the present mining market? Is it sufficient to justify new high records in the prices of some of our mining stocks? These are questions of the greatest importance to the many thousands who today are helping to make our mining markets the greatest ever, both in prices and in volume of trading.

The stock market is back into its stride, in both the general and the mining lists. Against the high record of 10,729,365 shares in the boom year 1929, there were handled on the general list of the Toronto Stock Exchange, in 1935, no less than 8,334,898 shares; and in the first six months of 1936, the sales were 5,738,457 shares. But average prices in the general list, and consequently the total values represented by these sales, are still far below their peak.

The mining market has made more progress. Though volume in the mines was rather low in 1935, in the first half of 1936 it reached 235,154,050 shares, which is well over half the totals of each of the years 1927 to 1929, and also the peak year 1934; the high record of 332,911,559 shares in the latter year was the result of exceptional activity in the gold stocks, following the rise in the dollar valuation of gold. Much of the trading is in the low-priced "junior" issues, so that here again total values are under their former levels. It is nevertheless a fact that, according to long term averages, prices of mining stocks have reached a new high record. Here is an instructive comparison of volume of trading, and of price averages, for the Toronto market:

Year	Sales		Prices	
	General	Mines	General	Mines
1927	4,663,042	326,490,141	144.0	138.2
1928	6,021,087	350,107,100	183.6	115.4
1929	10,729,365	360,330,413	158.5	74.5
1930	6,635,394	90,193,311	163.1	59.2
1931	2,973,358	121,252,065	64.8	59.0
1932	2,297,418	79,731,118	52.2	63.1
1933	9,189,677	254,494,576	75.3	105.1
1934	5,171,621	332,911,559	86.2	124.9
1935	8,341,898	164,880,727	112.0	133.6
1936 (six mos.)	5,738,457	235,154,050	119.4	156.1

The advance in the mining price index undoubtedly is the most striking feature of this record. In 1933 and 1934 it was due to the golds, which reached a peak in the latter year; but a surge in the "base metals", starting early in 1935, has carried the mining average as a whole to its new high. The

following figures for representative stocks of the two groups illustrate this:

	1929	1934	July 27
Dome	11.25	45.50	54.00
Hollinger	10.00	21.65	16.42
Howey	1.50	3.40	.90
Kirkland Lake	1.92	.79	.64
Lake Shores	27.60	58.50	59.00
McIntyre	24.00	59.00	42.00
Premier	2.50	1.75	2.52
Siscoe	1.60	2.86	1.35
Sylvania	2.60	3.19	3.49
Teek-Hughes	10.25	8.00	6.30
Wright-Hargreaves	2.95	10.25	8.20
Other mines:			
Base Metals	6.55	2.65	.49
Consolidated Smelters	114.00	34.00	37.25
Crown	23.00	15.00	26.00
Hudson Bay	72.50	29.00	51.12
Nipissing	3.95	2.88	2.70
Noranda	70.00	45.05	62.50
Pend Oreille	16.95	1.40	.95
Sheritt Gordon	9.90	1.40	1.80
Ventures	14.85	1.12	2.49

One-fifth of the market price of the old Consolidated Smelters stock in 1929 and 1934 is used for purposes of comparison. This stock was recently "split" five for one.

It will be seen that five of the golds, as at July 21st this year, were at or over their highest prices of 1934, while six were still down. Among the other

mines, four also showed losses from 1934, but one of these, Nipissing, is purely a silver stock, while Base Metals and Sherritt Gordon are closed down. The big operators, namely, Consolidated Smelters, International Nickel, Noranda, and Hudson Bay, show wide advances since 1934. Ventures is a holding company which is interested in a variety of mining developments.

HOW far are these advances in market prices, or both the golds and the base metals, supported by price trends of the metals which they produce? The following compares metal prices in leading markets on this continent:

	1929	Silver	Copper	Lead	2003
Metals	\$114.00	\$34.00	\$37.25	\$8	\$8
Hudson Bay	23.00	15.00	26.00	125	164
International Nickel	72.50	29.00	51.12	660	663
Nipissing	3.95	2.88	2.70	524	178
Noranda	70.00	45.05	62.50	116	154
Pend Oreille	16.95	1.40	.95	272	68
Sheritt Gordon	9.90	1.40	1.80	1515	634
Ventures	14.85	1.12	2.49	272	628

The advance of 50 per cent. in the price of gold naturally justifies a higher scale of values for the gold stocks. This, as we have seen, was realized by

(Continued on Page 24)

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND THE MARKET HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

This Forecast is prepared for well-informed investors, speculators and business men who are interested in the long term trend of business and the market. They are expected to supplement the general advice they find in this column with a definite and well-considered plan for using their funds on an investment or speculative basis. This plan should relate itself to the amount of insurance that they carry, their ownership of real estate, their business obligations and unless they are in an unusual position, their funds should be mostly put out on a 50-50 basis, half bonds and half stocks. They should watch for what SATURDAY NIGHT and others may have to say regarding the progress of inflation (increased cost of living and price of all commodities) so that they may utilize what protection may be suggested from time to time. They should also provide themselves with a dependable source of statistical information which free from (Continued on Page 24)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials	Rails
July 8	32	41.22
July 31	36	164.86
July 8	32	112.21
July 31	36	53.51



THE article on this page by John S. M. Alley, a lecturer in economics at the University of British Columbia, suggests that the monetary authorities in more than one country are giving thought to the possible necessity of taking action, through planned contraction of credit, to prevent the march of recovery from developing into a run-away, destructive inflationary boom, of the kind that would inevitably precipitate a new depression. Presented as a serious possibility, this is distinctly a disturbing thought when unemployment is still so high and when so many people, those with incomes as well as those without, have reason to be dissatisfied with the present level of conditions.

THE idea is not altogether new; it has loomed as a contingency that would have to be faced eventually, ever since governments deliberately embarked on inflationary policies to enable the financing of depression burdens and to stimulate and accelerate recovery. In fact, one of the reasons for establishing our own central bank was said to be the provision of means for the countering of inflation with controlled deflation. But it is rather shocking to have deflation suggested as an immediate or early necessity. To many people the degree of recovery achieved so far is only of interest for its seeming promise of better things to come.

THE question is, are we to have to put up more or less permanently, with a level of prosperity below that which we have in the past regarded as normal, in order to prevent worse things befalling us if no action is taken to check inflation, or if it is not taken early enough? Mr. Alley, in effect, suggests just this possibility, and he is not alone in this idea. Various authorities say that Britain, for example, cannot hope to reduce the number of her unemployed very much below the current level for the reason that the striking improvement in trade and industry in recent years, resulting largely from the Government's inflationary policies, has already restored to work most of the "cyclically" unemployed and that those still out of work consist mainly of surplus workers from industries, such as coal, that have declined substantially in activity and perhaps will never regain their former volume; workers eliminated by technological changes in industry and too old to learn other trades, and "unemployables". It is being pointed out that Britain not only cannot hope to eliminate this unemployment but does not expect to as evidenced by the fact that she is making planned budgetary provision for the necessary relief.

THE point of the argument is not merely that there must continue to be, under the conditions likely to obtain in Britain industry for years to come, a volume of "transitional" unemployment which cannot be eliminated and which consequently must be taken care of by the state, but that the government and monetary authorities cannot safely continue indefinitely the inflationary policies which have so far done much to promote recovery of trade and industry, on the ground that British unemployment is probably already about as low as it is going to be, so that continuation of measures designed to increase public purchasing power would result only in raising prices and production costs and create unhealthy boom conditions bound to culminate in depression.

WHILE the United States is not in Britain's position as regards unemployment, that is, apparently a large part of U.S. unemployed can be absorbed by further recovery of trade and industry, it is clear that the same principle applies there and that indefinite continuance of the Government's inflationary policies must result eventually in raising commodity prices and costs of production much more than they reduce unemployment. That the U.S. Government is alive to this possibility is indicated by various steps taken or reported to be under consideration, for the purpose of enabling a better control of credit. Most important is the action of the Federal Reserve System in raising the reserve requirements of all member banks by 50 per cent. of the existing requirements, effective August 15. In announcing its action, the Federal Reserve Board stated that the purpose was to eliminate a part of the excess reserves of member banks as a basis of possible injurious credit expansion. This is the first important anti-inflationary act of an administration whose policy previously had been wholly inflationary.

THE questions arise: can governments desist from their inflationary or deflationary policies without completely checking recovery or even causing a recession? To what extent do the present levels of prices and business activity rest upon expectation of continuance of these policies? And what of the effect on public morale of any change of policy designed to retard the pace of recovery? And what about the ammunition such action would provide for the social credit and other faddists? All this suggests that there may be some serious headaches ahead in the economic and monetary spheres, as well as the political.

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General Manager General Manager  
Montreal, 21st July, 1936.

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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

### CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In these days of low yields it is pretty hard to find stocks yielding decent returns and as I am a pretty conservative investor (or try to be), my money isn't earning me as much as I think it should. Now, however, I have had a suggestion made to me which seems a good one. It is to buy some of the class "A" stock of Canadian Wirebound Boxes. I am told that I can get around six per cent. on this stock, that the dividend is secure and that the company has been making very good progress in recent years. I believe, too, that there are some arrears of dividend on this stock and that the company plans to pay these off. In general the proposition looks like a pretty sound one to me, but I always make a point of taking your advice. I would appreciate your views on whether or not buying some of this class "A" would be a reasonable proceeding.

K. W. D., Hamilton, Ont.

I think that it would. Canadian Wirebound Boxes has been steadily improving its position and I think that the suggestion made to you is soundly based. At current prices of 25 the class "A" stock (the company's senior security) is yielding 6 per cent. on the basis of the regular cumulative rate of \$1.50 annually. This full rate, incidentally, was just restored on July 1 of this year, following a period of distribution at the rate of 25 cents quarterly. Arrears at the present time amount to \$3.25 per share and the full dividend payments prevent further increases; I understand as well that it is the company's intention to dispose of these arrears by cash payments as soon as earnings permit. A further long-term attraction is that the class "A" stock participates equally in any further distribution after \$1 has been paid on the class "B".

Canadian Wirebound Boxes is an important manufacturer not only of wirebound but of corrugated paper boxes and it has naturally shared in the general revival of business. It has, as well, benefitted from the revision of liquor legislation, particularly in the Province of Ontario. In the year ended April 30 last, the company reported net income (before taxes and depreciation) of \$196,988 against \$149,960 in the previous year, or per share on the class "A" of \$2.36 against \$1.50. These figures, in turn, compare with a per share of \$1.11 in 1934, a deficit of one cent in 1933, 52 cents in 1932 and \$1.89 in 1931. The company, throughout the difficult years, has been able to maintain a satisfactory balance sheet position, the last report showing total current assets of \$357,408 against total current liabilities of \$102,784. Net working capital at \$254,621 shows a reduction from the \$330,899 reported at the close of the previous year, but during the last fiscal period the company, by open market purchases, further reduced the amount of class "A" stock outstanding from 63,617 shares to 55,144 shares. Current prices for the class "A" stock will prevent further purchases since the company is permitted to buy in the market only at prices up to \$23.40 and in all probability further surpluses will be used to retire existing arrears on the class "A". Equity per share on this stock at the close of the last fiscal year stood at \$18.18 as against \$17.42 a year earlier.

I know of no reason why the company should not be able to maintain earnings at satisfactory levels, assuring continuance of the full dividend on the class "A" stock and shareholders should be able to look forward not only to further appreciation, but cash payment of arrears within a reasonable period. As a matter of fact, just about a year ago I suggested purchase of this stock, at which time it was selling at levels of around 17.

### PERRON GOLD AND ARGOSY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a reader of your paper I shall be glad if you will forward me your comments and opinions on the two following gold mining stocks:

Perron: This company has now been milling for the past three or four months but I note that the price of Perron has gone down in this period. Is there any particular reason why the stock should recede in value in view of their now producing gold?

Argosy: I understand this company has started milling on the basis of 75 tons daily; would be glad if you will send me your comments as to the possible future of this mine.

C. F. R., Winnipeg, Man.

Perron Gold is making very satisfactory progress. The mill is operating at around 4,000 tons of ore per month and producing gold at a rate of around \$45,000. The importance of the deposit will be difficult to estimate until more work is done. Two levels have been opened and several veins branch out from a main fracture. The stock appears to be a reasonable speculation.

Argosy is milling at 75 tons per day and the ore averages over \$20 to the ton. The indications at this early stage are quite favorable. Ore resources indicated at present are over 75,000 tons. An important margin of profit should be realized. It is reasonable to expect that continued development will extend the limits of known ore, and with prospects of substantial growth. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, and while the current quotation for the shares is quite high enough for the present size of mill, yet the prospects for enlargement being in line in due course of development are bright enough to suggest the shares are an attractive hold for probable dividends and possible appreciation in value. The management is good.

### FORD HOTELS CO., INC.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to get a report from you on the stocks of the Ford Hotel companies in Montreal and Toronto. I don't remember having seen anything about these companies in some time and I wondered how they were doing as a friend of mine who doesn't know much about financial matters has some stock. Would you be able to tell me something about the general set up of these companies, such as how much bonds and stock out, etc? How did the depression affect these hotels? Any information you have would be gratefully received.

R. W. C., Ottawa, Ont.

There is no separate common stock investment interest in the Ford Hotel in either Toronto or Montreal. As a matter of fact, these properties are controlled by Ford Hotels Co., Inc., incorporated in 1927 in New York State. The company owns the entire capital stock of the Ford Hotel of Erie, Pa.,

Inc., which owns a ten storey hotel of 382 rooms; Ford Hotel Co. of Toronto Ltd., which owns a twelve storey hotel of 750 rooms; and Ford Hotel Company of Montreal, Ltd., which owns a twelve storey hotel of 750 rooms opened to the public January 18, 1930.

The company had outstanding a funded debt consisting of \$501,000 of 15 year 7% series "A" debentures of 1942, but this entire issue was called for payment on May 1st, 1936, at 102½ and interest. In addition, subsidiary funded debt, according to the last report available, consisted of \$565,000 first mortgage 6% bonds of Ford Hotel Company of Toronto Ltd.; \$284,500 first mortgage 6% bonds of Ford Hotel of Erie, Pa.; \$440,000 real estate mortgage 6% on the Ford Hotel of Erie, Pa. The company has outstanding 160,000 shares of no par value capital stock.

As to dividends, the most recent distribution was a dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock paid on October 15th to holders of record October 5th, 1935. The last previous distribution was a similar amount paid on October 31st, 1931.

For the year ended December 31st, 1935, Ford Hotels Company Inc. showed a net profit of \$69,441, or the equivalent of 53c per share on the capital stock. This was an improvement over 1934 for which year, however, I have not figures available. In 1933 the company reported a deficit of 45c per share, earned 6c in 1932, \$1.34 in 1931, \$1.68 in 1930 and 71c in 1929.

### CLAUDE NEON GENERAL ADVERTISING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the owner of common stock in Claude Neon Advertising and I would appreciate very much getting your views on what I should do about this. Should I sell now, or do you think there is a reasonable chance of betterment in the position if I were to hang on? I have been informed that sales have been higher in recent years, but these don't seem to be reflected in actual earnings. Is there any specific reason for this? Could you give me some earnings figures and tell me something about the position of the preferred and common stocks? Your help will be much appreciated, as I have found it of great value in the past.

W. W. K., Brampton, Ont.

The common shares of Claude Neon General Advertising Limited are currently selling around 40 cents, which compares with a high of 60 cents and low of 25 cents for 1936 to date. Though the president of the company stated that sales of neon signs showed a gratifying though moderate improvement in 1935, this improvement did not have much beneficial effect on earnings for the year, owing to the company's practice of taking into the accounts, income from long-term Neon contracts month by month only, as earned. The president stated that this change in accounting methods, inaugurated January 1st, 1935, has resulted in the deferment to future years of contract balances amounting in total to \$299,366.

Net loss on the year's operations in 1935 was \$171,280, as compared with a similar net loss of \$187,438 for the previous year. The deficit per common share was 79 cents for 1935 as against 83 cents for 1934. While, as you doubtless know, interim earnings statements are not furnished by the company, I understand that earnings have shown definite improvement in 1936. The company has paid no dividends on the preferred stock since May of 1932, accumulated arrears on the latter issue amounting to \$29.75 per share on May 1st, 1936. Presumably, therefore, whatever business improvement may be experienced, dividends on the common stock are still a long way off. The company was still in good shape financially at the end of 1935, with current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$539,839. In view of the outlook for continued improvement in general business conditions over the next several years, I would be inclined in your place to continue holding this stock.

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### NORANDA AND HUDSON BAY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it very much if you would let me have your opinion on the stocks of Noranda and of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company. I know that these are big propositions but in addition to wondering just how the stocks shaped up as current buys, I would like to know something about dividend policy, etc. If it is not too much trouble, in a brief reply I would like to know something about ore reserves and the general outlook. Has the price of copper a great deal of importance as I have heard talk about this?

H. M. E., Toronto, Ont.

Both Noranda Mines, Ltd., and Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company are good speculative investments. They stand high among the important base metal mines of Canada, and they both also produce a considerable amount of gold. Noranda, in particular, has a large gold output. In each case, ore resources are very large.

Noranda declared a half-yearly interim dividend of \$1.25 per share, payable June 30. Current earnings are adequate to take care of this rate. The return on stock at \$50 would be 5 per cent., which is quite low for a mining enterprise. There is, of course, the speculative element involved in copper. Should copper advance in price in due time, the value of the shares

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

DIVIDEND No. 108

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

S. H. LOGAN,  
General Manager,  
Toronto, 24th July, 1936.

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

DIVIDEND NO. 109

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. being at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1936.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager,  
Montreal, Que., July 14, 1936.

**N.S. FISHERIES**

THE value of production of the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1935 was \$7,877,234, compared with \$7,673,865 in 1934 and \$6,910,601 in 1933. These figures represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared. The lobster fishery was of chief importance with a product valued at \$2,757,112. The cod fishery decreased both in catch and in marketed value of product, but the haddock fishery increased in both. The total fish of all kinds, including shell fish, caught and landed during the year by Nova Scotia fishermen was 2,354,699 cwt., compared with 2,380,633 cwt. in 1934 and 2,155,217 cwt. in 1933. The value of the catch to the fishermen was \$4,762,116, compared with \$4,619,383 in 1934 and \$3,405,902 in 1933.

PRODUCTION of beet sugar in Canada during 1935 showed an increase of five per cent. over 1934. The output last year has been exceeded only twice in the records of the industry. Production of sugar beets showed a gain of 11 per cent. last year and was the second highest on record. For total sugar production in the Dominion only preliminary returns are available for last year but these indicate an increase of approximately 12 per cent.

The area sown to sugar beets in Canada last year totalled 51,985 acres as compared with 38,495 acres in 1934. The acreage last year was the highest on record, the closest approach being 44,817 acres in 1932. The yield of sugar beets last year was 459,223 tons as compared with 412,672 tons in 1934. The peak production reported was 505,674 tons in 1932.

**New President**

JAMES CROSSLAND, C.L.U.

The Head Office of The Mutual Life of Canada has announced that Mr. James Crossland, C.L.U., of the King Street, Toronto, agency led the entire field force of the Company in production during the 12 months ending June 30th, and is the President of the Quarter Million Club. Mr. Crossland has been First Vice-President of the Club for the past three years.

He was also the leading personal producer of the Company for the calendar years 1934 and 1935 and the second largest producer in 1935.

**GOLD & DROSS**

would probably advance on the strength of higher dividends. The ore reserves are around 30,000,000 tons and the gross value is probably about \$400,000,000.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting is perhaps a little more speculative than Noranda for the reason that its ore is lower grade and zinc plays a considerable part in production. The company paid \$1 per share during the past twelve months, the last disbursement being 50 cents on June 29, and with the next probably in December. With the stock at between \$23 and \$24, the yield is a little over 5 per cent.

**CONIAURUM'S POSSIBILITIES**

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

A mine that seems to have unusual possibilities is Coniaurum, but I have seen nothing concerning recent production. Could you get this and anything of definite nature as to the luck of picking up the Hollinger McIntyre vein? Is \$2.20 too high for a chance like this, with 760 acres, a mill of 470 tons daily production, and a million dollars in the treasury and at least five million already spent on development work, and only 2,117,000 shares out? It was producing more than Macassa for the first three months and more than Central Patricia, and these last two are around double the quotation for Coniaurum, and the capitalization is nearly the same. There seems to be something out of line, if comparisons are in order and scratch pad figuring can be utilized.

H. A. E., Jasper, Alta.

You are mistaken in comparing Coniaurum with Macassa, or with Central Patricia. It is true that Coniaurum is producing more gold than either Macassa or Central Patricia and perhaps as much as Little Long Lac, but the grade of ore on Coniaurum is much lower. Larger tonnage has to be treated and the costs absorb a greater percentage of output. Central Patricia ore yields over \$22 per ton in gold, Macassa yields close to \$18 per ton. Coniaurum yields \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton.

The current quotations for Coniaurum lead a value of around \$6,000,000 to the mine. The current rate of profits does not justify this quotation. However, situated as it is on the continuation of the McIntyre zone, there is a reasonable chance of better results. From 1928 to the end of 1934 the recovery averaged from \$4.18 to \$7.11 per ton, not much more than required to cover costs, depreciation, etc. In 1935 the grade improved to \$7.51, and so far during 1936 has averaged over \$8. This is an important improvement. The enterprise has the benefit of capable management, and the holder of the shares will get a good run for the money involved.

**POTPOURRI**

H. A., Toronto, Ont. It is rather difficult to advise you reliably regarding a possible purchase of more HURON AND ERIE stock at the present time. It is true that current prices are low, but there are reasons for this. Just like other concerns in this line of business, the company has had to contend in recent years with a scarcity of good loans in which to invest funds, low interest rates on Government securities in which the greater part of new monies had to be placed, and greater difficulties in collecting. The unhampered drop in earning power has forced successive reductions in the dividend rate, though as a partial offset, through the reduced interest rates it can obtain, the rate of interest on deposits and debentures sold by the company has still been reduced. In spite of its troubles, the company is still entirely sound fundamentally. Furthermore, further improvement in general business should eventually be reflected in better conditions in the mortgage loan field and perhaps in time by a general advance in interest rates, but it is difficult to see any in the near future. This is the reason the stock is comparatively low priced at the present time. If you were proposing to buy for long term holding and were willing to wait some time for improvement in the conditions under which the company operates, I think a purchase at present prices should probably turn out well, but on the other hand, there are other investments available with better immediate prospects. Furthermore there is the old adage about the un wisdom of having too many eggs in one basket. You already, you say, have a block of shares of this company.

C. B. S., London, Ont. NEWBEC never reached the producing stage and the property has been idle for a number of years. The underground work in earlier years encountered a very small amount of copper ore. The outlook is not very promising. The shares are quoted at a few cents.

J. M., Toronto, Ont. I think that both CANADA CEMENT preferred and MAPLE LEAF MILLING bonds are good looking holds for probable market appreciation over the next several years. It is true that the position of Maple Leaf Milling has been improving, together with that of the flour milling industry generally, but in my opinion there are bigger possibilities for improvement in Canada Cement, by reason of the enormous amount of deferred construction that will be undertaken sooner or later.

R. S., Galt, Ont. Total net assets of CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND, LTD., with securities carried at market quotations, were \$4,152,769 as of June 30, 1936. This compares with total net assets of \$3,491,316 at the end of 1935. Securities carried at cost of \$2,825,175, on June 30, 1936, had a quoted market value of \$3,823,011, showing a net appreciation, after provisions, of \$847,736. Accompanying the June 30, 1936, detailed financial statements sent to shareholders is a report stating that the per share net asset value on June 30, 1936, was 8.60 per cent. higher than at the end of 1935, and 24.40 per cent. higher than the same date one year ago. Included in these reports are complete lists of the company's investments as of June 30, 1936, and July 15, 1936.

J. R., Valleyfield, Que. LAMAUQUE CONTACT closed an underwriting arrangement some weeks ago whereby \$600,000 shares are to be taken up at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per share, or \$66,000. A further block is optioned at a higher price. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, and late in 1935 already had 3,184,339 shares issued. It is not usually very reassuring, from the viewpoint of successful financing, to see such a large block of treasury stock disposed of at such a low price per share. The company has a group of claims in Bourlaminque township, Quebec, on which surface work and diamond drilling has been done with inconclusive results. The company also has claims in the raw prospect stage at Lake Athabasca and in the Sturgeon River area.

C. J., London, Ont. In my opinion there are better investments than shares of PREMIER TRUST COMPANY. Premier Trust is a good company, but trust companies of this class are having considerable difficulty these days in earning a satisfactory return on their funds, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement in this respect. In 1935, Premier Trust earned \$5.16 per share against dividend requirements of \$5. You asked if DOMINION GOVERNMENT bonds would be better. Ordinarily I would say yes, but it happens that at the present time Dominion Government bonds are exceedingly high priced and the yield consequently low. Furthermore, the prospects are that we are going to see a fairly considerable decline in the purchasing power of money over the next several years, which will tend to penalize bondholders. Personally, I think you

would do better with a good common stock, or stocks. I would suggest stocks such as STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, DOMINION BRIDGE, BUILDING PRODUCTS, SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER, B.C. POWER "A". The immediate return is rather limited, but there is an excellent prospect of larger earnings and dividends over the next several years. If it is important to get as large an income as possible with safety, I would suggest a preferred stock such as that of POWER CORPORATION. The first preferred is selling around 99, paying \$6 a year, and thus yielding slightly over 6%, while the second preferred yields a little more than this, but also has a participating feature which conceivably may be of importance in the future.

L. A. K., Port Hope, Ont. MATAHEWAN HUB PIONEER MINES, LTD., completed negotiations a few weeks ago for funds in the United States with which to undertake exploration on their claims in the Mataheewan district. A diamond drill program was planned. The claims are purely in the prospect stage, and a program of exploration will be necessary to determine whether they have deposits of economic value, or not. Where the original company reaches the end of its rope and finds itself seriously in debt, the shareholders are often lucky to have the chance of converting their stock into a new issue, even though it is on a basis of three of the old for one of the new. In regard to whether you should hold these shares or not, you would appear to have very little choice as there is no open market for the issue.

J. K., Altrinston, Ont. I think S. S. KRESGE shares are worth buying and holding for income, but I do not expect to see a great deal of market appreciation in this issue, or perhaps I should say, as much market appreciation as might be obtained in some other issues. The indications are that the company will not experience any material increase in sales or profits in the near future and that earnings for 1936 will show little if any improvement over the \$1.84 a share earned in 1935. However, the company's financial position continues to be strong and the dividend seems to be secure.

R. J. H., Toronto, Ont. GOD'S LAKE carried on considerable work with comparatively lean results around the end of the past year. More recently, the situation has changed. Considerable new ore has been encountered, while drifts are closely approaching a section where diamond drilling intersected high-grade. The mill is producing about \$60,000 per month at present, and the output during the past few months has been at the highest average rate since production commenced. I believe the property has attractive prospects. Shareholders may have to be patient for a time, but with a large acreage, and with ore reserves of around 100,000 tons as a result of the limited work so far done, the future is promising. The enterprise is well managed.

W. R., Toronto, Ont. The outlook for shareholders of CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL seems to be definitely brightening, and I think the stock worth holding. As regards the obligations ahead of the "A" and "B" stocks, there are \$5,000,000 of first mortgage 6% bonds due January, 1937, held by the Royal Bank of Canada as additional security to bank loan, and \$4,038,165 of Robert McNish and Company Limited 20-year 6% debenture stock due February, 1948, guaranteed by Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited. The "A" stock consists of 1,000,000 shares authorized, 988,480 shares outstanding, and the "B" stock of 500,000 shares authorized, 123,436 shares outstanding. Both these issues are of no par value. The "A" and "B" stocks rank equally except the class "A" has exclusive voting power.

J. E. W., Montreal, Que. CONROYAL is to be reorganized, the plan being to exchange three of the present shares for one share in the new company. The shares are to be pooled.

B. L., Lachute, Que. Regarding WINDSOR HOTEL bonds, undoubtedly some progress has been made and more is hoped for. I think with reason in view of the general improvement in business conditions now being experienced and the probability that this arrangement will expand further over the next several years. Windsor Hotel 6½% of 1943 are currently quoted 55 bld. 58 asked. If I were a holder I would be inclined to retain them for higher prices over the next two or three years rather than sell at the present level.

C. A. H., Toronto, Ont. SANSHAW MINES SYNDICATE has \$36,000 on hand and proposed to diamond drill its claims, situated on the line of strike of Red Lake Gold Shore. The outcome is a gamble. A contract for 2,000 ft. of drilling has been let. ALBANY RIVER has property situated in the central part of the Pickle Crow area. Former diamond drilling did not disclose economic ore but results were sufficient to encourage installation of a mining plant and the commencement of underground exploration. This work is in progress, and work alone will provide the answer as to whether the property is of importance, or not. LANCOUR MINES is doing some exploration by diamond drill on its properties in the easterly part of the Porcupine district in Whitney Township. Four holes have been put down at this time with uncertain results. The claims warrant exploration owing to their location, but the outcome of the venture is in the lap of fortune. McWILLIAMS BEARDMORE has extended its diamond drill operations. About a dozen holes have been put down and some encouraging intersections are reported. This indicates low to medium values suggesting an interesting prospect.

M. B., Brantford, Ont. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY bonds are highly speculative and, I think, quite unsuitable for holding by a widow of limited means. For example, in 1935 the company earned only 59 cents of each \$1 required for bond interest, compared with 57 cents earned 1934. On March 31st last, current assets exceeded current liabilities by only \$423,698, though even this was an improvement from the previous year at the same date when a deficiency of \$663,253 was shown. As regards the present year's operations, the forecast now is that a substantial net loss will be shown for the year. The earnings of the company are determined to a large extent by the volume of anthracite coal being moved by rail, and, as you know, there has been a big decline in this in recent years. Because of the receding demand for anthracite, increased non-rail competition and general depression influences (subsequent to 1929), earnings declined steadily from 1926 to 1932 and fixed charges have not been fully earned since 1930. Subsequent to 1932, gradual improvement has been witnessed, but the improvement is too slow and the prospects too uncertain to make the bonds a desirable hold, in my opinion.

D. W. P., Toronto, Ont. MOFFATT HALL is still one of the long shots, although work in that area has recently been favorable enough to encourage further work on a number of groups, including Moffatt Hall. A big element of risk is attached to speculation in the shares.

M. A., Toronto, Ont. If you do not need the money I certainly would not advise selling UNITED STEEL CORPORATION common at the present low price. True, the company earned only 4 cents a share in 1935 and certainly a lot of earnings improvement would have to be shown before there can be any prospect of dividends, but I would point out that the industry in which this company is engaged belongs to the class which is amongst the slowest to reflect general recovery in business, but which may show better than average progress over the next several years. The capital goods producers to which this company belongs, have experienced quite a rise in activity in the United States and the Canadian companies are beginning to do better too. It is in companies of this kind that the biggest possibilities for increased activity and earnings lies, in my opinion, in the next few years.

A. H. B., Etobicoke, Ont. NIGHT HAWK PENINSULAR is a company with 4,495,500 shares outstanding. The assets of the company consist of about 1,000,000 shares of PORCUPINE PENINSULAR GOLD MINES. Night Hawk, in addition to the large number of shares outstanding, has a bond issue of \$500,000, and also there are some 300,000 preference shares outstanding. In view of this, I do not see where there is much hope for the common shares of Night Hawk Peninsular. The property was extensively diamond drilled under option, but the results did not warrant going ahead.

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**MONARCH LIFE REPORTS  
INCREASED BUSINESS**

A LTHOUGH insurance premiums for aircraft and insurance as recorded by The Monarch Life Assurance Company of Canada are not available, it is known that the total amount of aircraft insurance written in Canada during 1935 was greater than in 1934. This year's increase is due to the fact that the number of aircraft in service has increased more rapidly than the number of aircraft in existence at the end of 1935. Our statistics for the insurance for aircraft indicate that new written and paid business was as follows: Manitoba and North Western areas 10% more; Ontario and South Western areas 10% more; the British Columbia and part of the Prairie provinces 10% more; the Yukon and the Northwest Territories 10% more; the Atlantic Provinces 10% more; and the Prairie provinces 10% more. The increase for the Prairie provinces is due mainly to the opening up of the northern prairie for oil production. The British Aircraft Parts Agency recorded its best business ever in 1935. Total aircraft insurance written last year was Victoria, Vancouver, North Alberta and North Saskatchewan. In Eastern Canada both Ontario and Quebec registered gains over 10% more. The British Columbia and the Prairie provinces also showed increases.

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be paid with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

# Concerning Insurance

## AIRCRAFT COVERAGE

Aviation Insurance in Infancy Here but Making Rapid Progress in Britain Where Broad Cover is Available

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ALTHOUGH aviation insurance in this country is but in its infancy the total premiums for this class of cover in Canada last year amounted to \$21,851. The subject is none the less of some importance, as the development of air transport is being followed with interest by almost everybody. It is recognized that any new form of transportation is faced with difficulties, economic, technical and political. As has been often pointed out, the airplane as a medium of transport has one asset, and that is speed, but at present it is really uneconomic, and the general taxpayers of the country must be prepared to provide subsidies in some form or other if air transport is to make any rapid headway, just as they have had to subsidize other methods of transportation in their early days.

It is also well known that the airplane is a fragile machine, which costs a lot to construct and to operate, and it must operate at times in very uncertain weather. In bad weather it cannot land like a slow moving car or train, but must pursue its way at a speed of six-five miles an hour or more until it arrives at an airport. It is costly to operate, because any damage to it or to its passengers is relatively heavy. As the trend of legislation everywhere is to place the responsibility for damage to goods or injury to passengers upon the aircraft operator, the need of comprehensive insurance coverage becomes apparent, which further adds to the cost of air transport.

There is no question that the development of air transport and aviation insurance in countries with a relatively small population presents greater difficulties than in countries with a large population and large commercial interests, as in such countries the insurance companies are enabled to secure a wide spread of risks, a fundamental principle in sound underwriting. Not only that, but such countries can afford to establish regular and emergency air ports, which, at efficient and complete metropolitan service, provide illumination of airports at night, and thus make flying safer, and so contribute to the reduction of the losses falling on the insurance carriers, and as a result bring about lower insurance rates.

WITHOUT a doubt the development of aircraft and aviation insurance in countries with a relatively small population presents greater difficulties than in countries with a large population and large commercial interests, as in such countries the insurance companies are enabled to secure a wide spread of risks, a fundamental principle in sound underwriting. Not only that, but such countries can afford to establish regular and emergency air ports, which, at efficient and complete metropolitan service, provide illumination of airports at night, and thus make flying safer, and so contribute to the reduction of the losses falling on the insurance carriers, and as a result bring about lower insurance rates.

Under what is called the comprehensive aircraft policy, insurance may be secured against physical damage to the aircraft itself and also against liability to third parties. Four different forms of coverage against fire accidents are available.

Fire in all circumstances, which includes the insured from loss caused by fire, lightning, explosion or explosion, while the aircraft is on the ground and while it is in flight, including loss occurring after an air crash, does not fit the crash damage proceeding from the resulting from the aircraft with regard to loss of property value of the aircraft being damaged by explosion.

2. Fire in all circumstances, excluding such as aircraft which are

pegged down, and protection against this hazard is required. The insured is generally called on to bear the first £5 or £10 of any loss, as he is also required to do under the section covering Mooring Damage, which protects seaplanes, flying boats and amphibians while at moorings.

While airplanes have not yet been easily enough marketable to attract thieves, they are occasionally stolen, and when recovered they are usually damaged. A section of the policy protects against such loss or damage, with the insured generally having to bear the first £5 of any loss, one of the features of aviation insurance not common to other kinds of insurance is the probability that a large percentage of the claims will be for total losses.

With regard to third-party or public liability, the coverages afforded are: 1. Third Party Liability, excluding Liability to Passengers, which indemnifies the owner of an aircraft for all sums for which he may become legally liable in consequence of damage to property or animals and personal injury to third parties other than passengers, caused by the use of the aircraft. 2. Legal Liability to Passengers, which covers the owner for all sums for which he may become legally liable in consequence of an accident to a passenger whilst in, mounting into, or dismounting from the aircraft.

WITH the passenger carrying capacity of aircraft now ranging from one to fifty or more, and with the possibility of all being killed or injured in one accident, passenger liability coverage is written and rated according to the passenger seating capacity of the aircraft. In the case of a five passenger seated machine, for instance, with a limit per seat of £1,000, the maximum limit would be £5,000; if the limit per seat were £2,000, the maximum limit would be £10,000. The insurance company undertakes to pay court awards to each person up to the lower limit named, subject however to a total limit of the highest figure named in respect of all persons involved in one accident. The company agrees to pay, in addition, all legal expenses incurred with its consent.

With regard to exclusions and warranties, the aviation policy contains the usual exclusions common to fire, automobile and accident contracts which are applicable to aviation risks, and, in addition, the policy prohibits running aircraft engines in the hangar, leaving the aircraft unattended in the open, unless properly pegged down and secured, although reasonable parking is allowed, and, unless specially declared and permitted, the policy does not cover while the aircraft is being operated in any race or speed contest, aerial aerobatics, stunting, and so forth, making flying safer, and so contribute to the reduction of the losses falling on the insurance carriers, and as a result bring about lower insurance rates.

Land flying aircraft are not permitted by the policy to fly over water off shore beyond safe alighting distance of land, nor are water alighting aircraft permitted to fly inshore beyond safe alighting distance of water suitable for a landing. The policy further provides that all navigation and airworthiness orders and requirements issued by any competent authority must be complied with.

Under the comprehensive aircraft policy, the insured warrants that the airplane and also hangar will contain readily accessible fire extinguishers, maintained in good working order, that all reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent smoking or other likely cause of fire in the vicinity of the aircraft at such times as the fuel tanks are being filled or emptied, or the aircraft is in proximity to any place where such fuel is stored. These warranties apply only in so far as the conditions are within the control of the insured, and do not apply in respect of any premises over which he has no control.

Certain restrictions and exclusions may be amended or deleted to fit the requirements of any particular risk, if the insurance company deems it desirable to do so. The policy contains the Average Clause, and the contract is not issued on a long term basis, usually for not longer than three years.

Under the section of the policy concerning Avoidance of Damage to Aircraft or Parts Damage, the insured is required to negotiate any damage sustained by the aircraft, subject to a limit of 10% of the original value of the aircraft, or to that offered by the underwriting section of an insurance policy.

Besides preventing the flying hazard, damage, damage sustained while the aircraft is taking off, landing or flying. The cost of fire following a crash is also covered under this section.

Under the section of the policy concerning Accidents, Damage on the Ground, often called land damage, the insured is protected against the risk of damage to the aircraft while it is on the ground, but not in motion under its own power. To prevent small claims for damaged wing tips, etc., the insured is usually required to bear the first £5 or £10 of any loss.

Under the section relating to Damage by the Elements, the policy covers the aircraft while it is in the hangar and in the open, but not while being taxied or flown. Even a slight breeze is a menace to aircraft left unattended in the open and not



G. W. GEDDES, F.A.S., A.A.I.A., General Manager, The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, who was recently elected First Vice-President of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

deprived, two were from 1934 fires, and in the same period last year there was one acquittal. In addition to the seven persons awaiting trial on arson charges, one man is awaiting trial on a charge of attempting to commit arson and another man awaiting trial on a charge of sending a letter threatening to burn a building.

In addition to the above there were five cases tried on charges of negligently causing a fire under section 515, sub-section (1) of the Criminal Code, with two convictions and three acquittals resulting and two similar cases of negligence awaiting trial.

There is also one conviction on a charge of attempt to defraud, in which the charge was laid under the joint jurisdiction of the Fire Marshal's Office and the Ontario Department of Insurance. In this instance the person accused and found guilty was a public adjuster, who as such should appreciate the necessity for the utmost honesty in dealing with fire insurance losses.

During 1936 there were also seven persons convicted of offences under the Lightning Rod Act and fines totalling \$895.00 and costs were imposed. There were no cases of negligence or fraud, nor any under the Lightning Rod Act, during the same period in 1935.

• • •

**WILL INVESTIGATE THRESHER FIRES**

TO THE insurance companies interested in rural property risks, Ontario Fire Marshal W. J. Scott announces that during the threshing season of 1936, the Fire Marshal's Office will investigate as many of the thresher fires as possible, continuing the campaign to lessen the number of such fires as in 1935, during which year 62 thresher fires destroyed property valued at \$185,000. Suggestions for the prevention of such fires have been sent to the 6,000 licensed threshermen throughout the province by the Fire Marshal in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. When thresher fires occur during this season, insurance companies can greatly assist the Fire Marshal by forwarding immediately a full report on each fire, giving all available particulars of the cause and origin of the fire.

• • •

**ONTARIO AUTO ACCIDENTS SHOW INCREASE**

ACCORDING to J. P. Bickell, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Ontario, this year bids fair to set a record for auto mishaps, judged by the period from January 1 to May 31.

Accident statistics compiled by his department show that there are more cars in operation and that more people are using them, which would account for an increase in accidents. The total accident rate for each 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline consumed shows a pronounced drop to 14.1 this year from 19.1 last year, and is the lowest in recent years; yet there were three more fatalities in May, 1936, than in May, 1935.

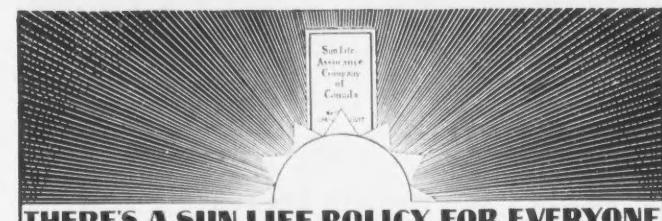
For the first five months of 1935 accidents costing \$50 and up numbered 3,187, while this year they increased to 3,436. Deaths from accidents in 1935 were 158, but this year only 149. There was an increase in the number of persons injured in 1936, with the figures standing at 2,942, as compared with 2,809 the previous year. Property damage from accidents in 1936 totalled \$333,476, an increase over 1935, when the figure stood at \$293,628.

• • •

**FRANCE REQUIRES LLOYD'S TO MAKE DEPOSIT**

ON JULY 6 a decree was issued in France regulating the transaction in the country of Lloyd's underwriters of automobile insurance under the law of August 8, 1935, insuring State supervision of motor insurance. The regulations are somewhat similar to those made applicable to insurance companies under the decree of June 3, 1935.

Lloyd's underwriters or groups of underwriters are given permission to operate in France and Algeria provided they apply to the Minister of Finance for authorization and comply with certain requirements, one of which is that it must deposit with the Crédit des Dépôts et Consignations an amount of not less than £1 million francs and not more than £4 million francs. These deposits will be invested in securities similar to those available for the investment of insurance companies. They



### THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE

The great mission of Life Insurance has rendered service to humanity beyond estimate, and the Sun Life is proud of its Sixty-five years' partnership in a business of such exemplary record and tradition.

**SUN LIFE**  **OF CANADA**  
1865 1936



**Insurance Company of North America**  
Canadian Head Office  
Toronto

**SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$61,000,000**

H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

**Fire and Windstorm INSURANCE**  
**A SOLID  
DEPENDABLE COMPANY**  
First to establish in Western Canada, this Company has served the West for fifty-two years. Ample resources, sound management and reinsurance treaties assure absolute security and quick settlement of claims.  
Branches: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY

**The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
MAN.

**FIRE AUTOMOBILE**  
Over \$5,773,000  
**MARINE CASUALTY**  
Over \$25,168,000  
Established 1883  
British America Assurance Company of Canada

**IN TRUST  
SINCE  
1833**

**THE  
BRITISH AMERICA  
ASSURANCE COMPANY  
OF TORONTO**  
TORONTO - CANADA

**Make  
Dividends  
on your  
Fire  
Insurance**

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FIRE ASSOCIATION**  
Non Assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

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Montreal Toronto  
Hamilton Ottawa  
Quebec City St. John Halifax

**MERCHANTS CASUALTY INSURANCE  
COMPANY**  
**HEAD OFFICE-WATERLOO, ONT.**  
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER  
SPECIALIZING IN  
ACCIDENT - SICKNESS - AUTOMOBILE  
**INSURANCE**  
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED-LIBERAL CONTRACT

**FIRE — AUTOMOBILE**

ESTABLISHED 1840

**WELLINGTON FIRE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES

H. BEGG  
PRESIDENT

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED**

We Insure against almost Every Emergency

CAPITAL \$31,000,000.00

Head Office for Canada, Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

Both the Assured and the Agent benefit by association with

**The Casualty Company of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President.

A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star & British Dominion Insurance Company Ltd., of London, England

**FIRE, CASUALTY INLAND TRANSPORTATION**

**BRITISH NORTHWESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 217 BAY STREET, TORONTO

J. H. RIDDELL Manager V. G. CREBER Asst. Manager S. FAIRLEY Secretary

TORONTO AGENTS:

Armour, Bell, Boswell & Cronyn Limited,  
21 King Street West, Toronto

**CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS Mutual Insurance Company**

1201 Concourse Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207

**MUTUAL FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**

Net Cash Surplus, \$2,254,877.28  
Annual Cash Dividends Since 1876; Present Rate 25%

ESTABLISHED IN 1850 SYMBOL OF SECURITY

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, writing Life, Group, and Accident insurance, has been a Canadian institution since 1850

CALGARY • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER • WINNIPEG

**OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC**  
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

**The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.**

Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada.

**FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE**

Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.

Eastern Office—341 Church St., Toronto, Ont.  
Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Moncton, N.B.

**The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION**

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EQUABLE SECURITIES CORP. LTD. BUTLER BYERS BROS. LTD. GENERAL AGENTS  
GENERAL AGENTS CALGARY, ALBERTA GENERAL AGENTS SASKATOON, SASK.

McCALLUM & CO. LTD. GENERAL AGENTS REGINA, SASK.

must designate their representative in France, and submit a certificate from the Committee of Lloyd's certifying that they are regularly affiliated with Lloyd's, giving the date of their establishment and duration of their activities. Groups of underwriters may apply jointly for authorization, provided such combinations are recognized by the Committee of Lloyd's. Their representative in France must undertake to set up, and keep invested in the prescribed manner, the premium, loss and annuity reserves required to meet their obligation, these funds being earmarked for the sole benefit of creditors under the terms of the policies.

• • •  
**CLAIM MEN TO MEET AT SEIGNIORY CLUB**

PLANS have been announced for the annual three-day convention of the International Claim Association, September 14-16, at the Seigniory Club in Canada. It is expected that about 250 members of the association, which is made up of claim executives of United States and Canadian life, health and accident companies, will attend.

The Seigniory Club, on the north bank of the Ottawa River about 8 miles west of Montreal and 45 miles east of Ottawa, is highly regarded as a resort of unusual interest.

Members of the association will hold informal discussions at the Log Chalet on company practices, renew friendships, and exchange advice and counsel on perplexing questions. The regular business meetings will be held at the Papineau Manor.

Harlan S. Don Carlos, manager of the life, accident and group claim department of the Travelers and chairman of the program committee of the International Claim Association, has announced the following list of speakers and subjects:

Heading the list is the Hon. Louis H. Fink, superintendent of insurance of New York, who will deliver an address on "Arbitration".

Other speakers and subjects announced by Mr. Don Carlos are:

"Say it With a Smile!" A Discussion of Correspondence in Claim Administration.

By Harold R. Gordon, executive secretary of the Health and Accident Underwriters Conference of Chicago.

Round-table discussion: "Difficulties Involved in Claims and Claim Practices". By A. G. Funkhauser, chairman, Mr. Funkhauser is chief adjuster of the Continental Casualty of Chicago.

Coronary Diseases in Claims. By Dr. Cecil C. Bischard, medical director, Sun Life of Canada.

"Unusual Decisions in Accident, Health and Life Insurance Litigation so far as Disability Claims are Concerned," by R. W. Shackleton, attorney, Tampa, Florida.

"Unusual Decisions in Accident, Health and Life Insurance Litigation Other Than Disability Claims" by Herbert Adam, assistant vice-president and supervisor of claims, Penn Mutual Life.

As the company maintains the required statutory reserves on all policies, and in addition shows a surplus of \$818,934.77 for the further protection of policyholders, it is safe to insure with and I should advise continuing your insurance if able to keep up the premium payments.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In regard to automobile insurance I have recently been approached by two men—one a broker, selling the Travelers of Hartford, and the other selling Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago. The two policies require the same initial payment (\$43.16) but the L. M. C. offers a dividend.

The Travelers' agent flatly asserts that every policyholder is liable to proportional assessment if insured with the L. M. C. should the latter become insolvent. Moreover, he claims that such liability would extend to all who have insured with the L. M. C. for years prior to such possible insolvency.

The L. M. C. agent, on the other hand, just as emphatically asserts that every policyholder is liable to proportional assessment if insured with the L. M. C. should the latter become insolvent. Moreover, he claims that such liability would extend to all who have insured with the L. M. C. for years prior to such possible insolvency.

Will you give me your opinion as to the policyholder's liability to assessment in the L. M. C.? I have already taken out a policy with the Travelers but desire to switch if the policyholder in the L. M. C. does not have to give this guarantee of his own property in return for the dividends.

May I say that I have the utmost faith in the investment and insurance sections of Saturday Night and am a constant reader of your page.

B. T. M., Hamilton, Ont.

As the policy contract of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago stipulates that "the insured shall suffer no circumstances be subject to assessment" it is difficult to perceive how any court in Canada at least could hold a Canadian policyholder of the company liable to assessment, no matter what happened to the solvency of the company.

Canadian policyholders are further protected against the altogether imminent contingency of such a strong company ever getting into financial difficulties by the deposit which the Lumbermens Mutual maintains with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of its Canadian policyholders exclusively. As this deposit must at all times equal the liabilities of the company in Canada, Canadian policyholders are thus protected against loss even should the company be unable to meet its liabilities elsewhere. In that event the Government deposit would be used by the Dominion Insurance Department authorities to reinsurance the Lumbermens Mutual is a solvent company licensed to do business in Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In 1922 I took out a policy with a Winnipeg company on the 20-year Deferred Dividend Plan. Four years ago I borrowed on the policy and at the time asked to have my accumulated dividends applied to reduce the yearly premium payment but did not receive a satisfactory reply and the matter was dropped. But I would now like to know if I have the right to have my policy changed to the Annual Dividend Plan.

C. L. Brandon, Man.

Having taken out your policy on the deferred dividend plan, you are definitely committed to that plan unless the company grants you the privilege of making a change. As a general rule, the larger companies will permit a policyholder to make such a change after the policy has

been in force for a certain length of time and on the furnishing of a health certificate, but the practice is not uniform in this respect. Some companies grant the privilege of changing from the deferred dividend plan to the annual dividend plan after the policy has been in force for two or three five-year periods, as the case may be. But an insurance company is not obliged to pay or apply any profits or dividends under its policies in any manner contrary to the stipulations in the policy contract.

Owing to the abuses which grew up in the old days under the deferred dividend system, deferred dividend policies rightly came into vogue during the depression and the trend has since been steadily toward policies which provide for an annual distribution at least not later than once every five years.

The Royal Commission which investigated life insurance companies in Canada in 1906 recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting the

AMONG ENGLISH INNS



There is something distinctive about Wakefield tobacco which invites you to enjoy many pipefuls—its aroma, its flavour, its very modern pocket pouch of cellophane.

**Wakefield**  
ENGLISH MIXTURE

WHAT'S NEW  
IN THE MAGAZINES

"Business is Better  
—Thank You!"  
says Westinghouse

Westinghouse, one of the most consistent users of Canadian magazines in recent years, reports sales of their Golden Jubilee refrigerator to be the best ever. In the May issue of their house organ appears this statement:

The Company's own comparative sales figures showed substantial increases in sales to the trade, but it is also gratifying to learn that this increased business is closely paralleled by retail sales throughout the whole Dominion.

Telegrams from branch offices all over Canada telling about sales increases have reached C. N. Preissel, Westinghouse Sales Promotion Manager, and are reproduced in his house organ.

Excerpts from this compilation can be seen in the Canadian Home Journal of any other member of The Group of Five. We would like to inquire at the source, true, into the economy of securing national coverage in this way.

Kitamura Brothers, Westinghouse refrigerators, having originated public acceptance.

Winnipeg Branch: Sales figures show 88% increase over same period last year. From present prospects confidence will double last year's sales.

Calgary Branch: Sales were up 40% over last year. Financial success was shown.

Montreal Branch: Wonderful public acceptance. Sales never higher than some period last year's year.

Toronto Branch: Sales this past week largest in our history. Please pass along to speed production. New sales need inevitable, if interests can be made.

Vancouver Branch: Sales figures show Westinghouse refrigerators show a hundred and fifteen per cent increase over last year. All set for future success.

Business is Better. Thank You! says Westinghouse. Immediately at the beginning of 1936 Westinghouse adopted their advertising appropriately in the Canadian magazines by 120,000,000 copies.

Magazine Circulations  
Now Compiled for  
Every City and Town  
of Canada

To every city and town in Canada magazines today offer effective national coverage. This is shown by a compilation just completed summarizing the circulation of The Group of Five compared with the population and number of families. This is just as true for Halifax and Truro in the Maritimes, as it is for Edmonton and the English-speaking part of Manitoba in Central Canada or the Vancouver and Saskatoon in the West.

A copy of this compilation can be secured from Canadian Home Journal of any other member of The Group of Five. We would like to inquire at the source, true, into the economy of securing national coverage in this way.

More Total Lineage  
in the Magazines, too!

The imposing task of 1936 has been well performed by the first six months of 1936. Our Canadian magazines, according to National Advertising Records of New York, with which we compare, bring in more money than ever before. This is 29.8% more in 12 months than for the same period of 1935. This may find you some interesting and still more growth of the 200 major foreign publications.

The Left the Best in  
Spite of Schmeling

Left-hand page reveals the best days now back. Advertising in the book departments of Advertising Age, the book was not written by a noted writer, but by a popular author, John Abbott, the book itself.

This Magazine has  
Three Readers per Home

The fact that an average copy is sold by three persons is disclosed in a recent survey made by Canadian Home Journal. This information was drawn from an analysis of 1,150 replies to a questionnaire received from the magazine readers. Twenty-two per cent of those readers of the magazine were children from 10 to 17 years of age, all of whom must be fed, clothed, sheltered and educated. In this survey, no question was asked concerning the number of readers per household, because the average copy is sold by three persons.

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

The Largest Woman's Magazine in over 200,000 Canadian Homes

Canadian Home Journal is the largest woman's magazine in Canada. It is published monthly and is distributed in all parts of the country. It is a monthly publication and is available in all parts of the country. It is a monthly publication and is available in all parts of the country.

A CONSOLIDATED PRESS PUBLICATION

been in force for a certain length of time and on the furnishing of a health certificate, but the practice is not uniform in this respect. Some companies grant the privilege of changing from the deferred dividend plan to the annual dividend plan after the policy has been in force for two or three five-year periods, as the case may be. But an insurance company is not obliged to pay or apply any profits or dividends under its policies in any manner contrary to the stipulations in the policy contract.

Owing to the abuses which grew up in the old days under the deferred dividend system, deferred dividend policies rightly came into vogue during the depression and the trend has since been steadily toward policies which provide for an annual distribution at least not later than once every five years.

The Royal Commission which investigated life insurance companies in Canada in 1906 recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting the

issue of life policies which provided for the distribution of surplus otherwise than annually. But this recommendation was not given effect to in the legislation subsequently passed. It was enacted, however, that every company operating under Dominion license must provide for the accumulation and distribution of surplus under participating policies at intervals not greater than quintennial, and that in the case of deferred dividend policies the surplus must be accounted and apportioned at least once in every five years and constitute a liability of the company and carried in the accounts accordingly until it has been actually distributed and paid to the policyholders and entitled thereto.

This law applies to all companies carrying on business under Dominion charter or license, but does not apply to those operating under Provincial charter and license.

Saturday Night has always advised against the purchase of deferred dividend policies.

## BASE METAL MINING IN CANADA

**While Gold Production Rose 87% Between 1926 and 1935,  
Copper Rose 216%, Zinc 114% and Nickel 111%**

THE past ten years have unquestionably been the most constructive period in the history of the Canadian metal-mining industry, says the Canadian Bank of Commerce in its monthly letter. The intense activity in gold-mining is more familiar than the hard-won achievements of the base metals, since for most people gold has an inherent interest absent from copper, lead, zinc and nickel. But while the production of gold, partly under the incentive of a 70 per cent rise in price, increased 87 per cent, between 1926 and 1935, this splendid record was surpassed by three of the base metals, namely, copper (216 per cent), zinc (114 per cent) and nickel (111 per cent), despite the fact that the price of copper and zinc fell 46 and 59 per cent respectively and that of nickel remained unchanged. Production of lead in 1935 was 19 per cent higher than in 1926, although the price had fallen 54 per cent. The record of the world base metal industry shows no such vigorous growth: on a 1926 basis, copper production in 1935 had declined 2 per cent, and lead 11½ per cent; zinc increased 8.3 per cent and nickel 94 per cent. What are the advantages, physically and with respect to markets, which have brought about this remarkable advance in the Canadian industry?

The position of the Canadian nickel industry is practically unique in the mining world. Centred in the Sudbury district of Ontario, the known reserves of ore are estimated at well over 200 million tons and are by a wide margin the largest in the world. No important ore bodies have yet been discovered outside Canada, and foreign production, while moving slowly upwards, does not offer any significant competition on the world market, which Canadian miners have dominated since the deposits were first worked. The most urgent problem which the producers have had to face in recent years has been the development of new uses for their product, in which they have met with great success, for the application of nickel is now decidedly more diversified than that of either iron or steel.

Nickel production in 1935 topped 400,000 tons, up 10 per cent from 1934. The previous record for production in Canada, that of 1934, was exceeded by 10.5 per cent, and that of 1926, the pre-war maximum. World consumption in 1935 is estimated at 600,000 tons, an increase of 41 per cent over 1934 and of 17½ per cent over the minimum record in 1926. The general trend in the requirements for elaborate equipment following a long period of industrial stagnation is very marked. Canadian production during the first six months of 1935 was 52 per cent higher than that during the like quarter of 1934.

Gold production in 1935 was the second highest ever recorded, just below that of 1926 and surpassing the previous record that of 1934, by 10 per cent. During the six months the proportion of Canadian gold output to the total world output of all metals has increased from 19.5 per cent in 1926 to 25 per cent in 1935. This development is particularly noteworthy because it has increased by 10 per cent since 1934, and by 20 per cent since 1933.

Canadian export trade has made excellent headway during the past three years, and the non-ferrous base metals have played an increasingly important part in its restoration. In the year 1935 they accounted for only 3.9 per cent of the value of total exports, in that same March 1936, despite in the interval a drop in the price of copper, lead and zinc almost double that in the general price level, they amounted to 11½ per cent of the whole export trade and had the highest value of any year on record, exceeding 1934, the previous record, by almost \$6 millions although in that year the price of copper was at a record high level and that of lead and zinc averaged 70 per cent above 1935. Exports during the first two months of the present fiscal year show further improvement over the same months of 1935 of nearly 42 per cent.

A new low record on the world scale

sumption of copper, lead and spelter issued in June 1936 by the British Corporation Limited concludes:

"The demand for the non-ferrous metals will at least keep pace with industrial demand generally, for they are consumed in new and still growing industries, like the electrical, motor and engineering. Unfortunately, armament output is also growing. Non-ferrous metals are widely used for armaments but it is sometimes overlooked that armaments must partly suffice demand for peaceful purposes. If by agreement (or which there seems no prospect), world disarmament succeeded, rearmament, there would be a growth of confidence, an all round lightening of taxation and a reduction of costs which would quickly expand the industries of peace. Except for temporary dislocation, the volume of world output would not be diminished. The 'set' of industry would be changed, and it might be that less non-ferrous metal, and more other commodities, would be consumed. But this is not certain, nor even likely. The uses of non-ferrous metals in peace are no less widespread than in war."

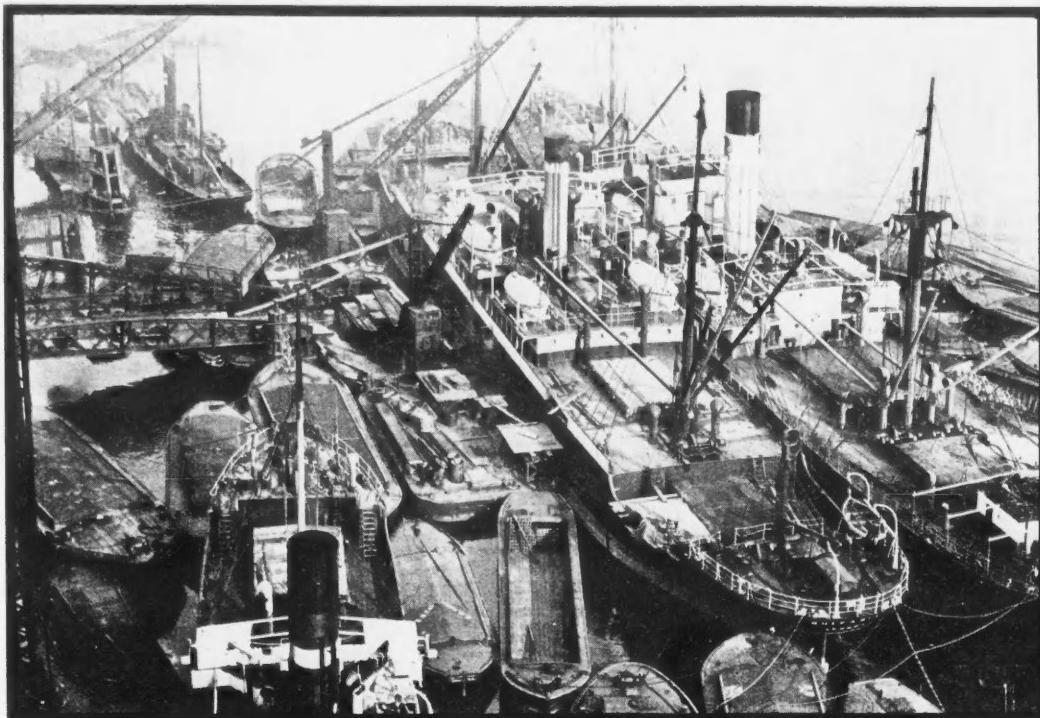
## ECONOMIC PRESSURE TO WAR Root of Europe's Political Troubles is the Depression in the Economic World—Serious Trouble Still Brewing

EVER since the terms of peace were arranged at Versailles, Europe has been doomed to a heritage of trouble. No sooner has one serious complication been treated than the disease breaks out in another quarter. That has been the experience of the past 18 years and there is as yet no sign that the blight is lifting, says an article in the *Stock Exchange Gazette*, London. The isolated incidents of unrest have a common foundation in economic distress and it seems to pass the wit of man to find a remedy.

One of the reasons urged for lifting sanctions from Italy was that the League had failed in its effort to stop the war in Africa and that sanctions were no longer of value. Instead they were a further incitement to Italy to find other associations. The League was probably less influenced by consideration for Italy than to relieve itself of troubles in order to prepare for the more serious problem of Germany. The spectacle of one disgruntled country becoming disaffected has proved too great a temptation to Herr Hitler. Defiance has paid in Africa. Defiance in Europe may also succeed.

The Polish corridor and Danzig are no new difficulties. They are the creation of the Versailles Treaty which gave Poland an outlet to the sea and a port. Danzig is overwhelmingly German, but when left to a free vote it fails to give to the Nazi party the requisite three-fourths majority which would warrant a change in the constitution. As a Free City guaranteed by the League it remains connected with Poland by a strip of territory which cuts through Germany. The friction between the League's Commissioner and the local Parliament is constant. When the head of the Senate was asked to reply to the Commissioner's complaints he traveled through Berlin and arrived in Geneva in a bellicose mood. His speech which was arrogant in tone and brought rebukes was concluded by indications of the contempt with which he holds the League. His orders were received from Berlin and he has since disclosed that his speech and attitude have the backing of the German Government.

THE root of the troubles is the depression in the economic world. Italy's unemployment drove Mussolini to ignore the advice of the League. Either he had to distract the populace and draw off his excess of numbers or find some new trade



COMMERCE FROM THE SEVEN SEAS. A familiar sight along the shores of the Thames where barges and cranes unload the cargoes so important to British overseas trade. Increased marine activity has accompanied the general industrial revival in the Old Country.

down from \$192,141 for the preceding quarter.

• •

Siscoe Gold is encountering big widths of ore in the "K" vein which at upper levels had a width of about two feet. At the 6th level, widths of eight feet of ore have been encountered and the mill is being enlarged to take care of this additional ore.

• •

Ashley Gold has been encouraged by discovery of a rich vein which shows a width of two feet by diamond drilling. This revives hopes for this subsidiary of Mining Corporation of Canada.

• •

Bankfield is going ahead with its plans for erection of a mill of 100 tons daily capacity.

• •

Lake Rose cut \$73 ore in a vein just 12 inches in width at a point 100 ft. below the tunnel level according to assays from a recent diamond drill core. This company is a subsidiary of Prospectors Airways.

• •

Nickel exports from Canada are far eclipsing all past records. International Nickel Co. of Canada exported \$21,591,298 worth of nickel during the first six months of 1936. This is more than 50 per cent higher than the first half of 1935 and also more than 50 per cent, higher than the first half of the former peak year 1929.

• •

Falconbridge Nickel is also producing at a new high record, and with a further 25 per cent addition to be completed within the next few months.

• •

Total exports of nickel from Canada are running at approximately \$120,000 every 24 hours at present.

• •

McKenzie Red Lake produced \$202,789 from 12,850 tons of ore during the three months ended June 30. The ore averaged close to \$17.50 per ton. This made a total of \$362,500 for the first six months of 1936.

• •

Gold Mining in the province of Ontario has attained a rate of growth which borders upon the sensational. A year ago there were 20 producers in Ontario. Now there are 39. By the end of this year the producers will total 82. The total capacity will reach approximately 25,000 tons per day by the end of this year at Ontario gold producing mines.

• •

Gold Mining in Quebec is also growing at a rapid rate, with outstanding progress also in Manitoba, British Columbia, and other sections of Canada.

• •

McKenzie Red Lake is taking out about 165 tons of ore per day, for a new high record. About 20 tons is eliminated by sorting and the mill is averaging over 140 tons.

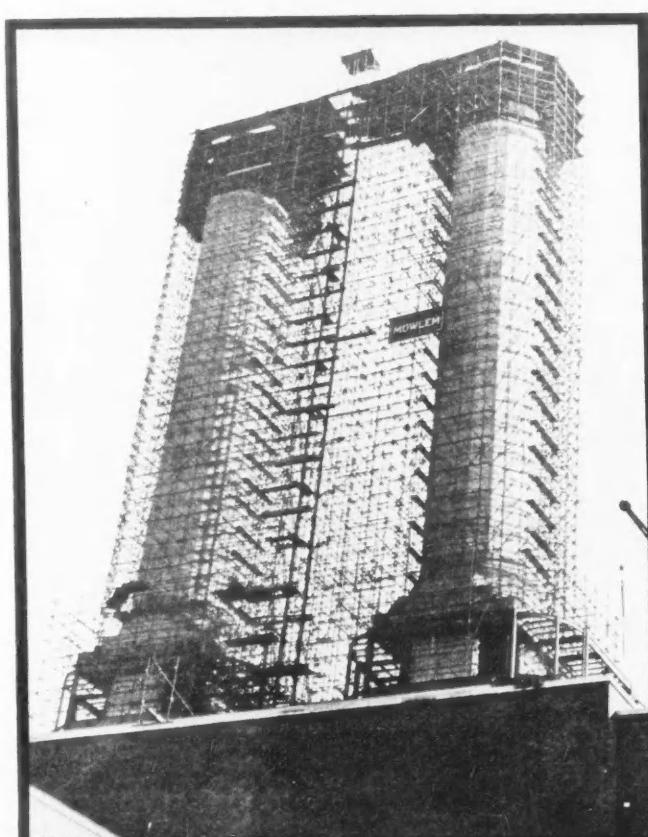
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## LUMBER IMPORTS

LUMBER imported into Canada from the United States in 1934 amounted to 61,746,000 feet, of which hardwood species composed 54 per cent. Most of the importation comes into Canada through ports in the province of Ontario, and most of it remains in that province, which is the most important wood-using region in the Dominion. Ontario takes 70 per cent of the American lumber, drawing her supplies chiefly from the central, lake and lower Mississippi states. The hardwoods come into Ontario chiefly from the central and lake states, and the softwoods from the lake, lower Mississippi and Pacific coast states. New Brunswick stands second in importance as a consumer of American lumber, taking 13 per cent of the imports and drawing her softwoods from the New England states. Quebec takes softwoods from the Pacific and New England, and hardwoods from the Central states.

• •

PRODUCTION of beet sugar in the Dominion in 1935 totalled 119,857,000 pounds. In 1934 it was 114,602,000 pounds. The peak production of beet sugar was reported at 132,016,000 pounds in 1932, while the 1933 output amounted to 131,332,000 pounds. During the last decade the production of beet sugar in Canada has risen by over 60 per cent, the output in 1925 having been 72,819,000 pounds.



INDUSTRY BOOMS IN ENGLAND. The giant chimneys, 310 feet high, of the new Fulham Power Station, which weigh over 800 tons each and are among the highest in England. They are taller than the famous Battersea chimneys.

# UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.

**Problem Being Handled Much More Efficiently Across the Atlantic,  
Examination Shows—Co-ordination of Aims Aids in Solution**

WHILE the problem of unemployment still remains one of utmost importance in England, the decrease in the number of unemployed there stands in striking contrast to this phase of economic recovery in the United States, says an article in *The Index*, published by the New York Trust Company.

Of the insured workers in the United Kingdom comprising almost all wage earners except agricultural workers, domestic servants and government employees the average number of registered unemployed dropped from 22.1 per cent, for the year 1932, to about 14 per cent in March, 1936. In the United States, the unemployed still constitute nearly one-fifth of all workers, according to estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, and more than one-quarter, according to those of the American Federation of Labor. The contrast is more marked if related to an earlier year, for in Great Britain, the number of insured persons in employment aged 16-64 years now actually exceeds the average number in 1929.

Despite such improvement, the number of insured persons out of work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on March 23 was still 1,879,000, a decrease of about one-third in the past four years. Nevertheless, this reduction has, at least, brought the problem within more reasonable bounds. The Government, furthermore, is apparently proceeding on the assumption whether warranted or not—that the present percentage of unemployment must be regarded as about normal, and methods for providing the necessary relief, combining unemployment insurance and special unemployment allowances, have been devised at a comparatively low annual cost for which definite budgetary provision has been made.

Total expenditures by the British Government in behalf of the unemployed for the last fiscal year were £69,000,000 (\$350,000,000), or \$9 per capita, comprising contributions by the State to the Unemployment Insurance Fund of £15,600,000 (\$83,000,000) and unemployment allowances of £18,300,000 (\$242,000,000), plus costs of administration. Large as this sum may seem, constituting about 9 per cent. of the total British budget, it is dwarfed by comparative expenditures in the United States.

The Federal Government of the U.S. expended, in the fiscal year 1935, approximately \$2,300,000,000 for emergency relief, exclusive of agricultural aid and public works projects, a sum amounting to almost one-third all expenditures. Even this portion of social expenditures is relatively twice as great on a population basis—18 per capita—as the total of such expenditures in Great Britain. British unemployment payments, moreover, were included within a balanced budget while those of the United States served to throw its budget further out of balance and added materially to its steadily mounting public debt.

#### Variations in Registered Unemployed

Yearly Average	Total Insured in Employment*	Regd. Unemployed*	Percentage Unemployed Total**	Estimated Number Insured July 1932	
				Number	July 1932
1929	10,226,000	1,263,000	10.4		
1932	9,318,000	2,813,000	23.1		
1933	10,139,000	2,221,000	15.9		
1934	10,139,000	2,221,000	16.7		
1935	10,371,000	2,106,000	15.6		
Mar. 23, 1936	10,650,000	1,879,000	14.4		

\*Great Britain.

\*\*United Kingdom.

This reduction in unemployment has been general in all principal industrial groups but at distinctly varying rates, as revealed both in shifts in the number of insured workers in different occupations and in the percentage of unemployment within such groups. It would appear that of all major occupations, coal mining and cotton manufacture remain the most depressed of the general groups and least responsive to the forces of recovery.

At the same time that this progress was being made in reducing ac-

#### UNEMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES\*

Estimated Number Insured July 1932	Estimated Number Unemployed July 1932	Percentage Unemployed July 1932		Estimated Number Insured July 1932	Estimated Number Unemployed July 1932	Percentage Unemployed July 1932	
		Estimated Number Workers July 1932	Percentage Unemployed July 1932			Estimated Number Workers July 1932	Percentage Unemployed July 1932
1,679	54	1,350	4.1	1,679	2,067	10,600	19.6
1,675	18.9	1,045	11.3	939	939	31,120	31.2
826	8.7	847	25.6	977	977	14,500	22.6
553	14.4	518	33.0	422	422	22,600	18.5
587	8.9	551	30.2	327	327	42,500	12.5
245	7.2	252	22.1	286	286	9,000	32.3
261	3.8	280	10.0	237	237	7,600	30.6
179	19.9	168	48.9	162	162	22,700	14.3
94	4.4	117	12.4	142	142	12,088	12.0
12,094	97	12,808	22.8	12,088	12,088	12,088	12.0

\*Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Percentages computed from figures reported in Ministry of Labour Gazette.

The percentage of unemployment in the coal industry had reached 41.3 per cent. in July, 1932, and that in cotton manufacture 33 per cent. While these percentages had been reduced, by July, 1935, to 31.2 per cent. and 22.6 per cent. respectively, the decline in the total number of insured workers, from 1,045,000 to 939,000 in the case of coal miners and from 518,000 to 442,000 for cotton workers, largely nullified these apparent gains. There were still 293,000 insured workers in coal mines and 74,000 insured workers in cotton manufacture who were unemployed in March, 1936, constituting about 15 per cent. of all persons on the unemployment register.

In contrast to these industries, the best records are presented by such groups as the distributive trades: automobile, motorcycle and airplane construction; building and electric cable, apparatus and lamps, all of which showed substantial gains in the number of insured workers and reduction in unemployment percentages.

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WHILE various factors accounted for this condition, possibly the most important was a general decline in Great Britain's share of world trade which had served to reduce materially the market for her manufactures. Not only were British costs too high to enable her to compete successfully in foreign markets, but industry found it difficult to raise the funds necessary for the program of industrial rationalization which was essential to full economic recovery. Moreover, conditions were especially depressed in mining, chiefly coal mining, and the textile trades, unemployment in these two leading industries amounting, according to reports of July 22, 1929, to 17.5 per cent. and 13.3 per cent. respectively.

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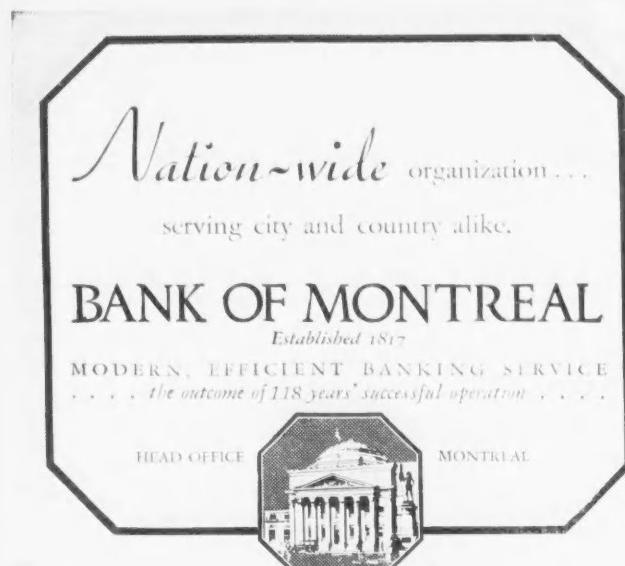
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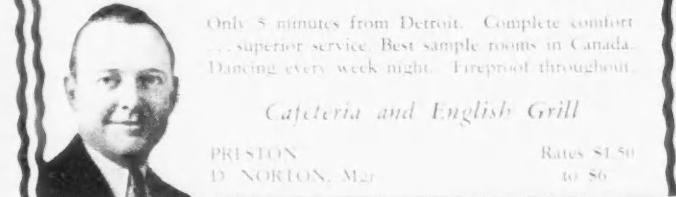
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## THE BASIS OF THE MINING MARKET STRENGTH

(Continued from Page 17)

1934, and fluctuations since then have chiefly been concerned with developments at the individual mines, or with speculative possibilities of a further rise in the gold price. The authorization secured by the United States government, to devalue the dollar by as much as 50 per cent, has not been fully utilized, but if it were the resulting price advance would be just about another 8¢ per ounce, which could hardly bring a repetition of the 1933-34 market boom, especially if possibilities of a still further rise were thereby finally closed.

But what about the current level of gold in relation to the advance which has taken place? The immediate effect of a rise of 70 per cent in the price of a finished product is to give the producer an increase in his profits in much greater proportion, since his costs do not rise to near this extent, if they rise at all. Lake Shore, which has been one of the most consistent operators, in the year ended June, 1932, produced a value of \$12,356,759, with expenses of \$6,694,931. In the year ended June, 1935, it produced a gross value of \$16,026,169, with expenses of \$6,498,623. But three factors tend to offset the complete realization of this gain in the form of profits. First, special taxation is taking a large slice of the profits. In the 1932 period, Lake Shore provided \$860,075 for taxes. In the 1935 period the corresponding item was \$1,049,925 and in addition there was special billion tax of no less than \$1,147,172, making a total of \$2,185,197. Second, it is recognized that if currency inflation is to accomplish its purpose of stimulating price levels and business activity, it must sooner or later raise costs all along the line, and a further part of the receipts of gold miners would thereby be absorbed. And third, there has been a tendency for the mines to "low grade" their ore, taking advantage of the temporarily favorable conditions to mill inferior grades. In the long view, this means additional profit and extended life, but at the moment it does result in holding down the profits.

Profits of gold mines consequently have not doubled and trebled, as had been hoped for by some optimistic speculators who did a little superficial figuring on the effect of monetary deflation. The gold stocks themselves therefore have hardly multiplied in market value. Done, that wonderful old producer which has had successive leases of life, has done exceptionally well, and Wright-Hargreaves is still three times its 1929 high, though down since 1934. Lake Shore has a little more than doubled. McIntyre, since 1929, shows a net rise of just 70 per cent, and Hollinger and Teek-Hughes and Kirkland Lake illustrate losses among the older producers.

WITH the silver and base metals, the commodity relation is entirely different. In spite of the silver purchases which are a part of the United States monetary policy, the price of silver has reacted again to less than its 1927-29 levels. Most of the silver output of Canada is now produced in conjunction with other metals, by Consolidated Smelters, International Nickel, etc. This factor in their revenue therefore is not particularly promising. Copper, lead and zinc are still far below their previous high levels. Why, then, the amazing advance in stock market values? We may find a possible answer in volume of production, and in the operating efficiency of the mines. The value of output of the metals, other than gold, in Canada in 1935 reached the second highest figure on record, being \$166 millions compared with \$115 millions in 1929. This output consists chiefly of nickel, copper, lead and zinc. Nickel prices are not quoted in the table above, being held stable under the control of the producers. In recent years 35 cents per lb. in New York has been quoted. Obviously, the 1935 total value of the basic metals, being just a little short of 1929, means a gain in quantity output. Nickel at 138

million lbs. easily outstripped all its previous records. The 1935 copper output was 419 million lbs., compared with only 248 million lbs. in 1929. The lead output was 338 million lbs., or approximately the same as in several earlier years, but zinc output, at 329 million lbs., set a new high record.

It is obvious, therefore, that increased production, bringing substantial increases in earnings even at the moderate prices now being obtained for the metals, has been an outstanding factor in raising market value of stocks. And speculators at the same time are looking ahead to a possible return of 16 cent copper and six cent lead and zinc, which undoubtedly would make handsome profits for Canadian producers.

HOW about the "junior" stocks? Most of these are golds. The dozen or so leaders on the Toronto mining market, in June for instance, included such stocks as Hard Rock, Bagamac Ronyn, McMillan, and Preston East Dome; and they are not all "penny" stocks, several selling at over \$1 per share, and a month's trading running into the neighborhood of a million dollars. In actual production, however, the older mines are still the leaders, showing just as surprising a vitality of production as some of the newer ones show a lack of ability to get into the ranks of important producers. Of Ontario's gold output totalling \$38,969,657 in the first six months of 1936, the Porcupine camp accounted for \$16,745,320, with Hollinger, McIntyre, and Dome the big producers. Kirkland Lake area at \$17,649,017 did slightly better, and again we find the old companies Lake Shore, Wright Hargreaves, Teek-Hughes, Sylvanite and Kirkland Lake in the lead. The new northwestern Ontario section, including Patricia district, reached \$4,442,626, and it is led by relatively new names—Pickle Crow, Little Long Lac, Howey, and Central Patricia. The Matachewan area produced \$732,674 in this period.

As in earlier periods of mining speculation and flotation, part of the activity undoubtedly is confined to paper. We still await a big new gold mine to take rank with the leaders. In the base metal field we have seen such a mine come forward; Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, which started production as recently as 1936, in its latest fiscal year pro-



RECORD-BREAKING SCHOONER. This is the Newfoundland schooner "Freda M." which recently arrived at Leith Docks, Scotland, from Newfoundland with a cargo of salt fish in the record time of 15 days. Hoisting sail, she is being towed out to begin her 1,700 mile journey home.

duced metal to the value of over \$10 millions, and net profits available for dividends to the extent of more than \$3 millions. Possibly out of the current development there may yet come one or two big producers, or, what will be equally satisfactory to the country, a number of moderate-sized mines which might duplicate for their shareholders the records of such companies as Premier and Wright Hargreaves. Mining finance seems to be slightly cleaner at the present stage than it ever was before; at least there is closer supervision through securities commissions. Possibly a little more of the money will this time go into production, to be returned with a profit.

## HOW MUCH RE-EMPLOYMENT CAN BE HOPE FOR?

(Continued from Page 17)

times, to be consistent with considerable "special" unemployment, arising from the frictions involved in transferring men and capital from declining industries and from certain occupations in industries undergoing great technical changes, to other occupations, in such a way that their necessarily low wages, resulting from their relative inefficiency in the new lines, will not tend to break down labor standards in such lines. This leaves only "cyclical" unemployment to be eliminated, in order that "full employment" in the technical sense should be achieved.

The *Economist* regards it as prob-

able that, while the bulk of American unemployment is still "cyclical," the

great bulk of present British unem-

ployment falls into the first two

classes, that is, that British monetary

policy has already largely eliminated

"cyclical" unemployment. If this is

so, further stimulative monetary

policy would tend to have less the

effect of making employment for the

"regular" and "special" unemployed,

who are not really available for rapid

absorption in the productive organiza-

tion, than of causing the bidding up

of the prices of those factors of pro-

duction that are readily available.

This bidding up of prices of the

factors of production seems to be the

dominating factor in causing the

emergence of the other phenomena

of a boom, the unequal and uneven

advance of different classes of whole-

sale and retail prices, the appearance

of "windfall" inflation profits," the

stimulation of undue speculative ac-

tivity, etc., etc.

The foregoing theory and expres-

sion of opinion as to the facts of

the British situation may seem to

have little immediate significance for

the situation in the U. S. A. or

Canada with our large bodies of

admittedly "cyclically" unemployed.

However, it does emphasize the

importance of our obtaining some

information on the proportions of our

unemployed that fall into the various

classes, it is almost certain that, in

Canada, many of those whom we

regard as "cyclically" unemployed are

really "special," whose reemploy-

ment will require economic policy

much more direct than merely in-

creasing consumer purchasing power.

More than this, the British case

suggests a further line of thought,

leading to the conclusion that

possibly, as our economic system is

constituted, we may have to content

ourselves with a degree of employ-

ment stopping short of full elimina-

tion even of the cyclically idle. The

development of this line of thought

is almost inevitable.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

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self-interest and bias will help them to correctly appraise THE FUTURE EARNING POWER OF THE CORPORATION SECURITIES THAT THEY BUY. Any one with \$100,000 or more to invest should employ investment counsel. But before they do so they should thoroughly investigate their record since 1929 and make them produce bona fide records of specific advice they sent out at the critical market turning points in the past seven years.

The market with reasonably good volume continues its upward climb. The rails are now in the 1934-52.97, 1933-56.53 zone (see accompanying chart), and it may be reasonably anticipated will require a little time to absorb the stock offered in this area. If and when the rails averages emerge from this critical area particularly with total market volume of 2,000,000 or more shares daily, we shall then be entering a new phase of the present bull market. We may look for increased earnings in the long depressed so-called Capital, or Durable Goods industries. Accompanying this will be more noticeable increases in realty values. However, failure to accomplish this very desirable penetration by the rails will indicate that for one reason or another genuine business recovery was again being halted and that the continued and increasing government debts needed to support this continent's unemployed would make a dangerous inflation almost inevitable.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

